

THE ANTIOCH NEWS.

VOL. XXIV.

ANTIOCH, ILLINOIS, THURSDAY, JULY 6, 1911

NO. 41

FOURTH OF JULY ACCIDENTS

**Jay Ruhlands, a Chicago Man,
Is Drowned While Bathing
in Long Lake**

AUTOMOBILE TURNS TURTLE

**Elmer Schaser, of Lake Zurich, is Acci-
dently Shot by Cousin When Loaded
Shells are Substituted for Blanks**

Two fatalities marked the celebra-
tion of the Fourth of July in Lake
County, one a direct Fourth fatality,
the other an accidental drowning at the
Mitchell bridge at Long Lake.

The most serious accident in Wauke-
gan was an automobile skidding over
the banks of a high, brush fringed ra-
vine in Haines Park, turning turtle,
three or four times, and landing near
the bottom of the ravine to the injury
of two.

The general casualty list is much less
lengthy than usual and includes a bare
score of accidents, mostly to small boys
while there was some minor damage to
property.

Monday, near 4 o'clock, on the eve of
the Fourth, Jay Ruhlands, aged 30,
married and with one child, and resid-
ing on Aberdeen street, Chicago, was
either taken with cramps or with an
attack of heart failure, while bathing
at Long Lake near the Mitchell iron
bridge.

He was seen suddenly to throw up
his arms and vanish beneath barely five
feet of water. He was dead when the
body was recovered and in a bathing
suit. Ruhlands is a carpenter who had
come to Long Lake to work.

Ruhlands it appears had been warned
to beware of deep places in the lake
and one theory is that he sunk into a
hole and could not swim well enough to
extricate himself from it.

The failure of parents to hide, safe
from sight a box of loaded shot gun
shells, and the desire of a 10-year-old
boy and his two Chicago cousins to ce-
lebrate the national holiday, led to the
death of Elmer Schaser, 10 years old
the son of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Schaser
of Lake Zurich, death being caused by
a gun shot wound in the head.

Wallace Jorgensen of 1525 North
Fortieth court, Chicago, may also lose
the sight of his left eye as the result
of the same shot, which snuffed out the life
of his 10-year-old cousin.

Elmer Schaser was the proud posses-
sor of a twelve gauge shot gun, a present
a few years ago from his father.
When the Fourth rolled around Elmer
provided himself with a large number
of blank cartridges, which he planned
to fire off in the presence of his two
Chicago cousins, Chris and Wallace
Jorgensen.

The temptation of the Fourth proved
too strong to be resisted, however, and
before the evening came when the two
cousins arrived, the blank cartridges
were all gone. Not to be robbed, how-
ever, of his pleasure, Elmer Schaser
went into the house where he knew
that somewhere were stored a number
of boxes of loaded shells. He slyly
slipped one box of the loaded shells in-
to his pocket and went out in front of
the house where his cousins were wait-
ing. Chris Jorgensen, it is said, asked
the right to fire the first shot, and it is
claimed that the gun was placed in his
hands and he was told to fire it straight
into the air. In some manner, while he
was in the act of raising the gun to his
shoulder, preparatory to pointing the
muzzle into the air, the gun exploded,
the entire charge of heavy shot pierc-
ing the head of his cousin, Elmer
Schaser, who was standing in a direct
line.

Death resulted immediately, and be-
fore his frightened comrades could sum-
mon presence of mind enough to lift
him from the ground, life was extinct.
One of the shot from the same charge,
which took the life of young Schaser,
entered the left eye of Wallace Jorgensen,
and it is feared that the sight of the
eye will be destroyed, although the
physician in charge stated that there
was a slight ray of hope.

Daily Thought.

There is nothing so easy but that it
becomes difficult when you do it with
reluctance.—Torence.

DEATH OF A. B. HERMAN

**Pioneer Resident of Grass Lake Passes
Away Saturday, July 1.**

One of the oldest and best known
settlers of Grass Lake was called to
his reward on Saturday of last week
when Andrew B. Herman breathed his
last at the home of his son Henry in
this village, where he has been for the
past two months.

He had been in failing health for the
past two or three years, the advance-
ment of years being the chief cause.
Gradually he grew weaker and weaker
and other complications having set in
he was under the care of a nurse the
last few weeks of his life.

The deceased was born in Boden,
Germany, on the 29th day of November
1833, and passed away June 30, 1911, at
the age of 77 years, 7 months and 1
day. In the year 1841 he came to
America and on the 14th day of July
1853 he was united in marriage to Miss
Marie Anna Schuler. Seven years later
they settled in the neighborhood of
Grass Lake and that place was their
home continuously from that time until
their death. To them twelve children
were born, eight of whom still survive,
five daughters, Mrs. Mary Little and
Mrs. Minnie Raymaker of Waukegan,
Mrs. Carrie Behrens of Gurnee, Mrs.
Josephine Cropper of Chicago, and Mrs.
Theresa Middendorf of this place, and
three sons, William of Lawton, Okla-
homa, Henry of Antioch, and Frank of
South Dakota.

He was left a widower April 26,
1902, and on the 3rd of November 1903
was married to Mrs. Babetta Meyer,
who also preceded him to the land of
rest, having passed away April 17th of
the present year.

Mr. Herman was for a number of
years proprietor of the place known as
the Hunters' Home, one of the first
summer resorts at Grass Lake. He
was a man widely known and thor-
oughly respected by all, and his death
will be mourned by his many friends
and neighbors as well as by his own im-
mediate family.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS

**FURNISHED BY
Lako County Title and Trust Co.
Abstracts of Title, Titles Guaranteed,
MASONIC TEMPLE BUILDING,
WAUKEGAN, ILLINOIS
LOUIS J. GURNEE Secretary.**

Jennie S. Krebs and hus to Wm
Dilley lot 12 Fox Lake re sub
of part Stantons sub in sec
2 Grant twp and land on e
side of road opposite said lot
12 w d \$ 2000 00

John Hoffman and wf to F C Seip
lots 14 to 19 Koffens sub lake
Zurick 600 00

L M Colby and wf to A A Colby
lot 11 blk 1 Newberry add to
Libertyville 2800 00

Illinois Wing and Fin Club to
Anna Keck lot 12 Howard
Heights in Sec 3 Grant twp 60 00

HORSE THIEF IS CAUGHT IN ACT OF GETTING AWAY

People living in and near Grayslake
took part in a rather exciting chase
after a horse thief last Friday and suc-
ceeding in catching culprit at Lake
Geneva. He gave his name as Julius
Briggs and said he was nineteen years
old.

For several weeks he has been staying
at Renehan's Round Lake resort. The
day before he went to the resort con-
ducted by Ben Cushman on the same
lake and hired a horse and buggy, say-
ing he would be back later in the day.

When he did not return a search was
instituted for him and Cushman was
the aid of some of his neighbors suc-
ceeded in tracking the horse thief to
Lake Geneva where he was captured.

Briggs said that his home is in Fargo,
South Dakota, and said he stole the rig
so that he might sell it and get enough
money to return home.

Sheriff Green went to Grayslake in
the afternoon and took the fellow home
with him. He is locked in the county
jail.

WAUKEGAN IS TO HAVE NEW ROAD

It would appear that Waukegan is to
have still another railroad as a railroad
known as the Chicago, Waukegan &
Fox Lake traction Co. was incorporated
in Springfield. The capital stock
amounts to \$2,500,000.

The principal officers of the company
are in Chicago and Chicago men are the
financial back of it. It is proposed to
construct the railroad from Waukegan
through the counties of Lake and Mc-
Henry to Woodstock.

LOCUSTS APPEAR IN WAUKEGAN

**Pests Have Stripped Nearly
all the Trees of Their
Foliage in Few Days**

FIRST APPEARED TUESDAY

**The Locusts are Smaller This Year Than
Usual It Is Claimed, But They Work
With Greater Rapidity**

The seventeen year locust, that pest
which makes its appearance in this
country every seventeen years, is now
in Waukegan in large numbers, the rav-
ages of the pest being noticed espe-
cially in the trees of the ravine. Ac-
cording to the statement of one man it
has been twenty-four years since the
locusts have been seen in Waukegan in
any great numbers and the number this
year promises to surpass that of for-
mer years.

The locusts, so far, it is claimed, have
confined their operations to the trees of
the city, and many trees, especially in
the ravine which crosses Genesee street
have been nearly stripped of their foli-
age. As far as is known there is nothing
which can be put on the trees which
will prevent the ravages of the pest.
Water has been turned on some of
the trees with all force, and it does
not serve to loosen the hold of the
locusts upon the trees.

One man who lives in the region of
the Besley brewery on Lake street,
took sulphur candles Tuesday night and
placed them under the trees, after
lighting them, but claims that if the
locusts did fall from the trees they fell
upon the sulphur and ate that.

The locusts have the appearance of
overgrown grasshoppers, dark brown
in color, and short and stocky in build.
They confine their operations to the
foliage of trees, often feeding on the
trees until every leaf has been devoured
and the bare branches alone remain.
They do not as a rule attack locust
trees first, as is claimed by many, but
it so happened this year that the first
ones were seen the first part of the
week on the small locust trees in the
bottom of the ravine, near the brewery.

They come to this section of the coun-
ty on an average of every seventeen
years, traveling in hordes, and stripp-
ing trees as they go to another place.
Swarms of the locusts have been known
to travel many miles, and leaving in
their wake a mass of clean stripped
trees and devastated foliage. They
were due to arrive here seven years
ago but by some misunderstanding on
their part the trip was delayed until
this year. It takes them but a short
time to make away with the leaves of
the trees, and then they move to fresh-
er fields.

LARGE MORTGAGE FILED IN WAUKEGAN LAST FRIDAY

By far the largest mortgage ever re-
corder in Lake County was filed
Friday when the Knickerbocker Ice Co.,
which has several of its large ice
houses in the lake region of the county
gave a first mortgage of all their hold-
ing in all parts of the county to the
Central Trust Company of New York
and Charles G. Dawes, trustee.

The mortgages secures the issue of
six million dollars worth of bonds. The
mortgage is dated July 1, 1911, and ex-
tends over a period of thirty years.

SOLDIERS AND SAILORS ANNUAL REUNION AUG. 30-31

The annual reunion of the Lake
County soldiers and sailors veterans will
be held this year August 30 and 31 at
Waukegan.

This was a decision of the association
in charge of the annual camp.
Libertyville was the only other city
that made a bid for the gathering.

The general committee is G. E.
Prouty, H. M. Davis and W. K. Harris,
all of Waukegan.

Waukegan agrees to furnish better
than \$100 or enough to see the camp
through. Buses from the electric line
to the village, 50 cents each way, and
meals for 35 cents.

SAD ACCIDENTAL DEATH

**Five Year Old Son of Mr. and Mrs. Frank
Dunn Drinks Overdose of Whisky**

One of the saddest accidents that has
occurred in our community in a long
time was the death of William, second
son of Mr. and Mrs. Frank Dunn of
Victoria street.

It is reported that the little fellow, a
child five years of age, on Monday last
discovered a bottle containing less than
a half pint of whiskey, and it is said,
with the natural inquisitiveness of child-
hood, he proceeded to drain the bottle.
Just how much of the contents he drank
or how much of it may have been spilled
is, of course, unknown, but it is said,
that a sufficient quantity was consumed
to throw the child into convulsions.

A physician was at once called and
later on two more were summoned and
a hard fight was made to save the little
one's life but all efforts were futile, the
extreme hot weather being strongly
against his recovery, and he passed
away Tuesday evening at about half
past eight o'clock.

A coroner's jury composed of the
following six men, J. R. Cribb, H. A.
Radtke, John Porter, Wm. Dodge,
Frank Chinn and Herman Weinke were
impanelled Wednesday afternoon and
met in the presence of Dr. H. F. Beebe
who was present during most of the
child's illness. H. A. Radtke was
chairman of the jury and the verdict
rendered was "Death due to acute al-
coholic poison, taken unbeknown to the
family."

Coroner Taylor was unable to be
present on Wednesday, but arrived on
Thursday and took the testimony of the
jurors.

The funeral was held Thursday morn-
ing at St. Peter's church and the re-
mains were buried at Mill Creek.

JAMES GILBERT MARRIAGE

**Miss Bertha James Surprises Friends by
Announcement From Duluth, July 3**

Miss Bertha James gave her Antioch
friends a complete surprise this week
when she made them acquainted with
the fact that she became the bride of
Mr. Folke Gilbert, a violinist with the
St. Paul Symphony orchestra, who has
been playing in Duluth this summer,
the ceremony having taken place at
Duluth on Monday, July 3d.

Mrs. Gilbert is the only daughter of
Mr. and Mrs. J. C. James and is a
talented young vocalist who has won
a considerable share of success in the
musical world.

The News joins with her many Anti-
och friends in wishing her an abun-
dant of happiness and joy.

PROMINENT YOUNG COUPLE MARRIED

The home of Herman Schulz, south
of Salem, was the scene of an eventful
occurrence for Wm. Lasco, Jr., on
Wednesday, June 28th. On that day
he was united in marriage to Miss Eliza
Schultz, daughter of the host. The
nuptial knot was tied by Rev. J. J. Ede-
of the Friedens Lutheran church and the
young couple were accompanied to the
altar by Paul Brinkman and Miss Hilda
Lasco and by John Romie and Miss
Anna Lasco. A houseful of friends and
relatives were present and after the
wedding dinner, (the ceremony occurred
at 11 a. m.) a royal celebration took
place. The young couple received the
congratulations and best wishes of
their many friends. They will settle
down to housekeeping in Wilmot. The
bride is a sister of Mrs. Otto Hanke
and Mrs. William Clark, who are al-
ready living in this vicinity.

Public Notice

Is hereby given that at a meeting of
the highway commissioners of the town
of Antioch, held Monday July 2, 1911,
the time of payment of poll taxes has
been extended to July 15, 1911. All
poll taxes must be paid by that time, if
not paid will be begun against
every delinquent in the township of
Antioch. The reason for extending
the time is, that some may not have
understood that same must be paid,
and wishing all to have a chance to
save the expense, which will be con-
siderable, this action has been taken.
Understand, all able bodied men be-
tween the age of 21 and 50, who is not
a pauper, idiot, lunatic, school director,
or town officer, and who lives outside
of the villages of Antioch and Lake
Villa must pay a poll tax. Said tax is
payable at the office of J. C. James,
Antioch, Ill.

W. S. RINEAR,

Township Clerk.

Dated the 2d of July, 1911.

True Wisdom.

Wisdom is judgment grounded upon
the value of things, and not on the
common opinion of them.

CHANGES IN THE GAME LAW

**First Synopsis of Rearranged
Game Laws Published
in Lake County**

HUNTERS ARE INTERESTED

**No Vital Changes in the Instruction on
the Back of Hunting Licenses
this Year.**

The Illinois Legislature has rearranged
the game laws of the state to a cer-
tain degree and the following is a
synopsis.

You may kill 12 quail per day from
Nov. 11 to Dec. 9, inclusive; open sea-
son 29 days; sale prohibited.

You may kill 3 prairie chickens per
day from Nov. 12 to Nov. 17, both in-
clusive; open season 6 days; sale pro-
hibited.

Wild turkey and pheasants protect-
ed until July 1, 1913. Partridges and
woodcock protected until July 1, 1915.

Netting, trapping or ensnaring quail
prairie chicken, pheasants, wild tur-
key, grouse or partridge, is prohibited.

You may kill 12 morning doves per
day from August 2 to Nov. 29, both in-
clusive; open season 120 days; may
be sold in open season.

You may kill 15 gray, red fox or black
squirrel per day from June 1 to Nov.
15, both inclusive; open season 163 days;
sale prohibited.

You may kill 15 per day of all kinds
of snipe and plover from Sept. 2 to
April 30, both inclusive; open season
241 days; sale prohibited.

You may kill per day 15 ducks, 10
geese, 10 brant, 15 coots, 15 rail and
other water fowls from Sept. 2 to April
14, both inclusive; open season 225 days;
sale prohibited.

You must not kill wild geese, ducks,
brant, coots, rail or other water fowl
after sundown or before sunrise of each
succeeding day.

The shooting, killing or destroying of
the attempt to shoot, kill or destroy
geese, ducks, brant, coots, rail or
other water fowl with a swivel gun or
rifle, or from any sailboat, gasoline or
electric launch or steamboat or from
any sink box or sneak boat or artificial
blind in open water, in this state, is
absolutely prohibited.

The killing, catching or having in
possession, living or dead, of any wild
bird, or part of wild bird, other than
a game bird, is prohibited with the
following exceptions: English spar-
row, crow, blackbird, hawk and blue
jay.

The destruction or removal from their
nests of the eggs of all game and song
birds is prohibited.

You must not use or attempt to use
the license of another person or in any
manner make any change in any license
for the purpose of transferring the same,
under the penalty of prosecution for
perjury.

Owners of farm lands, their children
(if residents of the state) or tenants
may hunt and kill game on their own
farms during the open season when it is
lawful to kill game without procuring a
resident hunting license; but they must
not hunt beyond the confines of their
own farms without said licenses.

Hunters must carry their licenses
with them or they will be liable to pro-
secution for hunting without a license.

You must procure a license before
hunting rabbits but they may be killed
and sold in any number and in all sea-
sons of the year and they may also be
hunted with ferrets.

The title to and ownership of all song
birds, game birds and animals protected
under the game law is declared to be in
the state.

Non-residents procuring resident
hunters' licenses will be prosecuted
for perjury.

Marshal's June Report

Marshal's report of monies collected
for the month of June.

Daisy Lawrence show.....\$ 2.00
Crystal theatre..... 4.00
Cowboy, Indian and the Lady.... 2.00
Crown tent show..... 6.00
Modern Remedy Co..... 5.00
Meter bottom..... .35
Dog license..... 21.25

Total..... 40.60

F. G. Hooper, Marshal.

DIES OF CONSUMPTION

**Mrs. Charles Beuthling Passes Away at
Burlington Thursday Last**

On Thursday of last week just before
noon death came as a merciful relief to
the sufferings of Mrs. Ella Beuthling,
wife of Charles Beuthling of this vil-
lage. For many months she had been
suffering from that dread disease con-
sumption and for a long time her
family realized that her recovery was
impossible.

A few weeks ago she was taken to the
home of her brother-in-law at
Burlington, Wis., in order that the
best of care might be given her and at
that place she breathed her last.

Miss Ella Engman was born at Chi-
cago April 7, 1889, and died June 29,
1911, at the age of 22 years, 2 months
and 22 days. October 6, 1905, she was
united in marriage to Charles Beuth-
ling at Burlington, Wis., and has since
resided in the village of Antioch. She
is survived by her husband and one
daughter, Minnie, 5 years of age, be-
sides her foster parents, Mr. and Mrs.
John Engman and their son Wilmer as
well as by a host of friends and associ-
ates.

She was a member of Olson Camp R.
N. A. from which order a delegation of
members attended the funeral which
was held at Burlington Sunday after-
noon, Rev. August Kohlhoff officiating.
The remains were laid to rest in the
Burlington cemetery.

JUNE WEATHER REPORT

**Furnished By J. C. James, the Local
Weather Man**

June 1911.—Warmest day 100 on the
22nd. Coldest day 60 above on the 28th.
Average temperature 71.19. Rainfall
4 inch.

June 1910.—Warmest day 100 on the
30th. Coldest day 40 above on the 2nd.
Average temperature 67.15. Rainfall
1.30 inches.

June 1909.—Warmest day 91 on the
22d. Coldest day 39 on the 18th.
Average temperature 65.24. Total rain
fall 2 inches.

June 1908.—Warmest day 92 on the
20th. Coldest day 37 above on the 11th.
Average temperature 66.63. Total rain
fall 3.60 inch.

June 1907.—Warmest day 93 on the
17th. Coldest day 42 above on the 6th.
Average temperature 66.14. Rainfall
4.80 inches.

June 1906.—Warmest day 94 on the
28th. Coldest day 40 above on the 12th.
Average temperature 66.83. Total rain
fall 2.95 inches.

June 1905.—Warmest day 91 on the
17th. Coldest day 38 above on the 3rd.
Average temperature 65.91. Total
rainfall 2.95 inch.

June 1904.—Warmest day 92 on the
24th. Coldest day 39 above on the 17th.
Average temperature 65.03. Rainfall
1.39 inches.

June 1903.—Warmest day 88 on the
20th. Coldest day 36 above on the 11th.
Average temperature 62.46. Total rain-
fall 3.65 inches.

June 1902.—Warmest day 86 on the
2nd. Coldest day 41 above on the 27th.
Average temperature 63.93. Rainfall
6.90 inches.

An average of 6 degrees above nor-
mal, with an average rain fall, but a
minimum of 10 degrees, 1911 had 8 days
when the thermometer registered 90 or
above, 1910 had 9 days. 1911 was the
hottest June that I have any record of.

FLAG RAISING ENJOYED ON THE FOURTH

One of the successful and enjoyable
celebrations in this end of the county
on the Fourth was the flag raising at
D. B. Sabins in honor of the old sol-
diers. Veteran Reuben Jones of the
17th Ill. Cav., with the sword which he
carried through the battles of the Big
Blue, Orange, Independence and many
others while checking Gen. Price's
raids in Missouri, assisted in the cere-
monies.

What little we can do now to keeping
buoyant the spirits of these old veter-
ans is nothing compared with what
they did those days to keep the states
united and the stars and stripes float-
ing over them all.

So remember that the stars and
stripes that float upon the corner, float
in memory of the old soldiers.

Card of Thanks

I wish to extend thanks to the
many friends for the many acts of kind-
ness extended to us during the sickness
of my wife, and especially to the Royal
Neighbors for beautiful flowers.

Charles Beuthling.

Dandelion is Unkillable.

A new and unnamed bug has made
its appearance in Chicago and threat-
ens the life of all vegetation. All
the dandelion, we guess.

ANTIOCH NEWS

A. B. JOHNSON, Publisher

ANTIOCH ILLINOIS

When a Man Marries

By MARY ROBERTS RINEHART

Author of "The Circular Staircase," "The Man in Lower Ten," etc.

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SYNOPSIS.

James Wilson or Jimmy as he is called by his friends, was a young man of about thirty, who had been married for a year, but people steadily refused to do so, his art is considered a huge joke, except to himself. He asked people to dinner every one expected a frolic. Jimmy married Bella Knowles; they live together a year and are divorced. Jimmy's friends arranged to celebrate the first anniversary of his divorce. The party is in full swing when Jimmy receives a telegram from his Aunt Selma, who will arrive in four hours to visit him and his wife. He neglects to tell her of his divorce. Jimmy takes Kit into his confidence. He suggests that Kit play the hostess for one night. Mrs. Wilson pro tem. Aunt Selma arrives and the deception works out as planned. Jimmy's divorced wife enters the house and asks Kit who is being taken away in the ambulance. Bella insists it is Jim. Kit tells her Jim is well and is in the house. Harbison steps out on the porch and discovers a man tacking a card on the door. He demands an explanation. The man points to the placard and Harbison sees the word "Smallpox" printed on it. He tells him the guests cannot leave the house until the quarantine is lifted. After the lifting of the quarantine several letters are found in the mail box undelivered, but addressed to Henry Llewellyn, Iquique, Chile, which was written by Harbison. He describes minutely of their incarceration, also of his infatuation for Mrs. Wilson. Aunt Selma is taken ill with a gripe. Betty acts as nurse. Harbison finds Kit sulking on the roof. She tells him that Jim has been treating her outrageously. Kit starts downstairs, when suddenly she is grasped in the arms of a man who kisses her several times. She believes that Harbison did it and is humiliated. Aunt Selma tells Jimmy that her cameo bracelet and other articles of jewelry have been stolen. She accuses Betty of the theft. Jimmy tells Aunt Selma all about the strange happenings, but persists in suspecting Betty of the theft of her valuables. Harbison demands an explanation from Kit as to her conduct towards him, she tells him of the incident on the roof. He does not deny nor confirm her accusation. Aunt Selma is awakened during the night; she and Jimmy make a search of the house. She demands an explanation from Jim. Bella reveals the whole plot to Aunt Selma. The former tells of them, but calls Kit a Jezebel. She tells Jim to reveal the true situation to Harbison. Jimmy is taken ill; Bella tells the guests that broken out on his body. They are convinced that Jim has the dreaded disease.

CHAPTER XXI.

A Bar of Soap.

Late that evening Betty Mercer and Dallas were writing verses of condolence to be signed by all of us and put under the door into Jim's room when Bella came running down the stairs.

Dal was reading the first verse when she came. "Listen to this, Bella," he said triumphantly:

There was a fat artist named Jas, Who cruelly called his friends nas. When, altho' shun up light, He broke out over night

With a rash that is maddening, he clasp. Then he caught sight of Bella's face, as she stood in the doorway, and stopped.

"Jim is delicious!" she announced tragically. "You shut him in there all alone and now he's delicious. I'll never forgive any of you."

"Delicious!" everybody exclaimed. "He was sane enough when I took him his chicken broth," Mr. Harbison said. "He was almost fluent."

"He is stark, staring crazy," Bella insisted hysterically. "I locked the door carefully when I went down to my dinner, and when I came up it—it was unlocked, and Jim was babbling on the bed, with a sheet over his face. He—he says the house is haunted and he wants all the meat to come up and sit in the room with him."

"Not on your life," Max said. "I am young, and my career has only begun. I don't intend to be cut off in the flower of my youth. But I'll tell you what I'll do: I'll take him a drink. I can't let it to a pole or something."

But Mr. Harbison did not smile. He was thoughtful for a minute. Then: "I don't believe he is delicious," he said quietly, "and I wouldn't be surprised if he has happened on something that will be of general interest. I think I will stay with him tonight."

After that, of course, none of the others would confess that he was afraid, so with the South American lending, they all went up-stairs. The women of the party sat on the lower steps and listened, but everything was quiet. Now and then we could hear the sound of voices, and after a while there was a rapid slamming of doors and the sound of some one running down to the second floor. Then quiet again.

In an hour or so they sent for Flannigan, and he went up-stairs. He came down again soon, however, and returned with something over his arm that looked like a rope. It seemed to be made of all kinds of things tied together, trunk straps, clothesline, bed sheets, and something that Flannigan pointed to with rage and said he hadn't been able to keep his clothes on all day. He refused to explain fur-

ther, however, and trailed the nondescript article up the stairs. We could only gaze after him and wonder what it all meant.

The conclave lasted far into the night. The feminine contingent went to bed, but not to sleep. Some time after midnight, Mr. Harbison and Max went down-stairs and I could hear them rattling around testing windows and burglar alarms. But finally every one settled down and the rest of the night was quiet.

Betty Mercer came into my room the next morning, Sunday, and said Anne Brown wanted me. I went over at once, and Anne was sitting up in bed, crying. Dal had slipped out of the room at daylight, she said, and hadn't come back. He had thought she was asleep, but she wasn't, and she knew he was dead, for nothing over made Dal get up on Sunday before noon.

There was no one moving in the house, and I hardly knew what to do. It was Betty who said she would go up and rouse Mr. Harbison and Max, who had taken Jim's place in the studio. She started out bravely enough, but in a minute we heard her flying back. Anne grew perfectly white.

"He's lying on the upper stairs!" Betty cried, and we all ran out. It was quite true. Dal was lying on the stairs in a bathrobe, with one of Jim's Indian war-clubs in his hand. And he was sound asleep.

He looked somewhat embarrassed when he roused and saw us standing around. He said he was going to play a practical joke on somebody and fell asleep in the middle of it. And Anne said he wasn't even an intelligent liar, and went back to bed in a temper. But Betty came in with me, and we sat and looked at each other and didn't say much. The situation was beyond us.

The doctor let Jim out next day, there having been nothing the matter with him but a stomach rash. But Jim was changed; he mooned around Bella, of course, as before, but he was abstracted at times, and all that day—Sunday—he wandered off by himself, and one would come across him unexpectedly in the basement or along some of the unused back halls.

Aunt Selma held service that morning. Jim said that he always had a prayer-book, but that he couldn't find



Felt Very Mournful.

anything with so many people in the house. So Aunt Selma read some religious poetry out of the newspapers, and gave us a valuable talk on Deception versus Honesty, with me as the illustration.

Almost everybody took a nap after luncheon. I stayed in the den and read Ibsen, and felt very mournful. And after Hedda had shot herself, I lay down on the divan and cried a little—over Hedda; she was young and it was such a tragic ending—and then I fell asleep.

When I awakened Mr. Harbison was standing by the table, and he held my book in his hands. In view of the armed neutrality between us, I expected to see him bow to me curtsy, turn on his heel and leave the room. Indeed, considering his state of mind the night before, I should hardly have been surprised if he had thrown Hedda at my head. (This is not a pun. I detect them.) But instead, when he heard me move he glanced over at me and even smiled a little.

"She wasn't worth it," he said, indicating the book.

"Worth what?"

"Your tears. You were crying over it, weren't you?"

"She was very unhappy," I asserted indifferently. "She was married and she loved some one else."

"Do you really think she did?" he asked. "And even so, was that a reason?"

"The other man cared for her; he may not have been able to help it."

"But he knew that she was married," he said virtuously, and then he caught my eye and he saw the analogy. Instantly, for he colored hotly and put down the book.

"Most men argue that way," I said. "They argue by the book, and they do as they like."

He picked up a Japanese ivory paper weight from the table, and stood balancing it across his finger.

"You are perfectly right," he said at last. "I deserve it all. My grievance is at myself. Your—your beauty, and the fact that I thought you were unhappy, put me—beside myself. It is not an excuse; it is a weak explanation. I will not forget myself again."

He was as abject as any one could have wished. It was my minute of triumph, but I can not pretend that I was happy. Evidently it had been only a passing impulse. If he had really cared, now that he knew I was free, he would have forgotten him-

self again at once. Then a new explanation occurred to me. Suppose it had been Bella all the time, and the real shock had been to find that she had been married!

"The fault of the situation was really mine," I said magnanimously; "I quite blame myself. Only, you must believe one thing. You never furnished us any amusement." I looked at him sidewise. The discovery that Bella and Jim were once married must have been a great shock.

"It was a surprise," he replied evenly. His voice and his eyes were inimitable. He returned my glance steadily. It was infuriating to have gone half-way to meet him, as I had, and then to find him intrenched in his self-sufficiency again. "I got up."

"It is unfortunate that our acquaintance has begun so unfavorably," I remarked, preparing to pass him. "Under other circumstances we might have been friends."

"There is only one solace," he said. "When we do not have friends, we can not lose them."

He opened the door to let me pass out, and as our eyes met, all the coldness fled out of his. He held out his hand, but I was hurt. I refused to see it.

"Kit!" he said unsteadily. "I—I'm an obstinate, pig-headed brute. I am sorry. Can't we be friends, after all?"

"When we do not have friends we can not lose them," I replied with cool malice. And the next instant the door closed behind me.

It was that night that the really serious event of the quarantine occurred.

We were gathered in the library, and everybody was deadly dull. Aunt Selma said she had been reared to a strict observance of the Sabbath, and she refused to go to bed early. The cards and card-tables were put away and every one sat around and quarreled and was generally nasty, except Bella and Jim, who had gone into the den just after dinner and firmly closed the door.

I think it was just after Max proposed to me. Yes, he proposed to me again that night. He said that Jim's illness had decided him; that any of us might take sick and die, shut in that contaminated atmosphere, and that if he did he wanted it all settled. And whether I took him or not he wanted me to remember him kindly if anything happened. I really hated to refuse him—he was in such deadly earnest. But it was quite unnecessary for him to have blamed his refusal, as he did, on Mr. Harbison. I am sure I had refused him plenty of times before. I had ever heard of the man. Yes, it was just after he proposed to me that Flannigan came to the door and called Mr. Harbison out into the hall.

Mr. Harbison went out, muttering something about a storm coming up, and feeling that the tent was secure. Betty Mercer went with him. She had been at his heels all evening, and called him "Tom" on every possible occasion. Indeed, she made no secret of it; she said that she was mad about him, and that she would love to live in South America.

So Betty went with him. She wore a pale yellow dinner gown, with just a sophisticated touch of black here and there, and cut modestly square in the neck. Her shoulders are serenity. And after they were gone—not her shoulders; Mr. Harbison and she—Aunt Selma announced that the next day was Monday, that she had only a week's supply of clothing with her, and that no policeman who ever swung a mace should wash her undergarments for her.

She paused a moment, but nobody offered to do it. Anne was reading De Maupassant under cover of a table, and the rest pretended not to hear. After a pause, Aunt Selma got up heavily and went upstairs, coming down soon after with a bundle covered with a green shawl, and with a white babrigan stocking trailing from an opening in it. She paused at the library door, surveyed the inmates, caught my unlucky eye and beckoned to me with a relentless forefinger.

"We can put them to soak tonight," she confided to me, "and tomorrow they will be quite simple to do. There is no lace to speak of"—Dal raised his eyebrows—"and very little lacing."

Aunt Selma and I went to the laundry.

It is strange what big things develop from little ones. In this case it was a bar of soap. And if Flannigan had used as much soap as he should have instead of washing up the kitchen floor with cold dish water, it would have developed sooner. The two most unexpected events of the whole quarantine occurred that night at the same time, one on the roof and one in the cellar. The cellar one, although curious, was not so serious as the other, so it comes first.

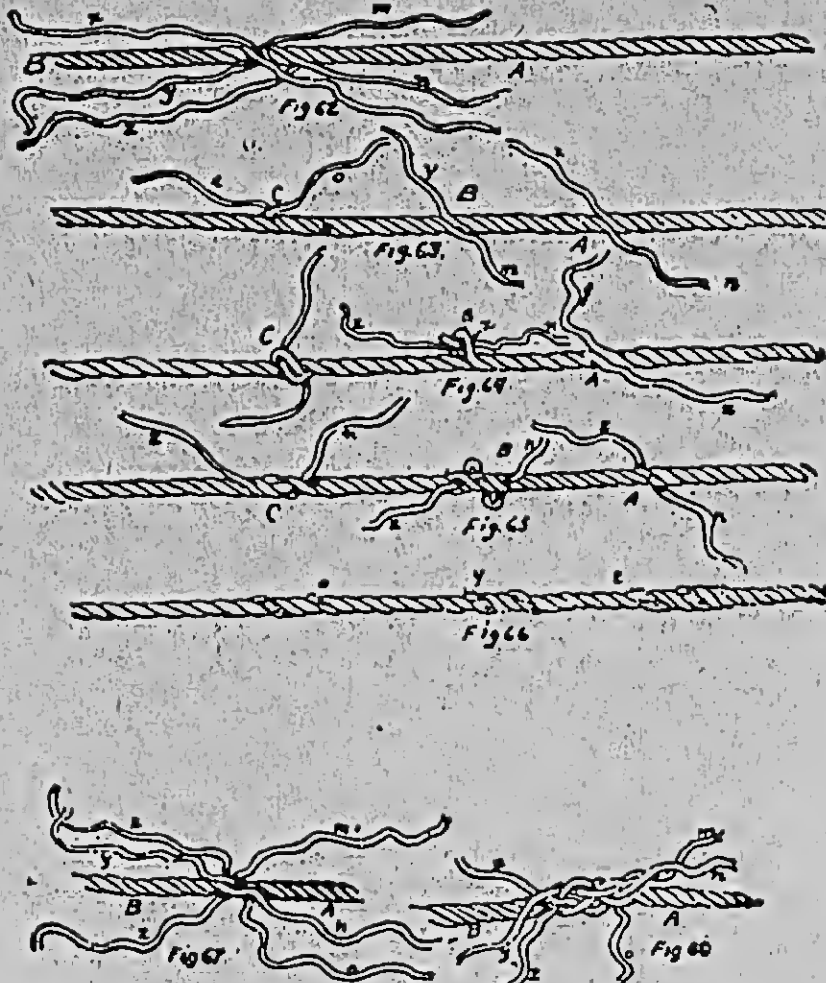
(TO BE CONTINUED.)

Culture.

Thus there is a climbing scale of culture, from the first agreeable sensation which a sparkling gem or a scarlet stain affords the eyes, up through fair outlines and details of the landscape, features of the human face and form, signs and tokens of thought and character in manners, up to the ineffable mysteries of the intellect.

Wherever we begin thither our steps tend; an ascent from the joy of a horse and his trappings, up to the perception of Newton, that the globe on which we ride is only a larger apple falling from a larger tree; up to the perception of Plato, that globe and universe are rude and early expressions of an all-dissolving unity—the first stair on the scale to the temple of the mind.—Emerson

USEFUL FACTS TO KNOW ABOUT ROPES.



How Ropes Are Spliced.

By C. O. REED,

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As the baying season approaches, on every farm where hay is handled with apparatus involving rope at least one man or boy should acquaint himself with the long and short splice. No trick is more useful and valuable on the farm than this art of quickly and successfully splicing a rope. It is simple, though it requires a little practice. It is easily demonstrated, but more difficult to describe on paper. However, by carefully and patiently following through the descriptions and references to the diagrams the process can be easily followed.

The Long and Short Splice.

Figure 62 represents the beginning of the long splice. Two ropes, A and B, are unraveled to sufficient length and laid together, so that no two strands of the same rope will come together. Thus, strand X of rope A will be strands a and m, rope B; likewise y is between n and m, and z is just between o and m. In this figure, z is just being unraveled further and n run into its place. When n has been run into rope A a sufficient distance, z and n will lay together as represented in Figure 63, at A. Then o of rope A rolled into its place until it has been carried as far as n was in rope A; y and m are left at the place of joining. The splice thus far will then look as represented in Figure 64 at A, B and C.

The strands z, ym and xo must next be tied to prevent them pulling out. This is accomplished by tying a simple or overhand knot with the two strands lying next to each other, and then weaving the end into the rope. Figure 64 represents the two strands z and n with an improper knot at B. The strands should be tied as at C if the splice is to be long lived.

Tying the Strands.

Figure 65 represents the methods of completing the tie of the strands z and n. At A, the diagram shows the overhand knot drawn tight, making as small an enlargement as possible. At B, the diagram shows n put over z and under the first strand of the rope, while z is put over n and under the first strand of the other rope. C shows the knot at B drawn tight. Strands a and z may be carried over, and under again if desired. Strands ym and xo are then treated as zn has been. When the six strands have thus been treated, they should be cut off close to the rope, and the finished splice is shown in Figure 66.

The ends that have been cut off should have a dressing of tar, white lead, or some similar substance to keep them in place. The splice for a three-strand rope has been described with a slight rearrangement of the ties to hold the ends of the strands, being careful to keep these equally spread. The same method may be used on a rope of any number of strands.

The Length of Splice.

Long splices should be made the following lengths for various-sized ropes:

Foot splice.	1/2-inch rope	3/4-inch rope	1-inch rope	1 1/2-inch rope	2-inch rope
4	4	4	4	4	4
5	5	5	5	5	5
6	6	6	6	6	6
7	7	7	7	7	7
8	8	8	8	8	8
9	9	9	9	9	9
10	10	10	10	10	10

Figures 67, 68 and 69 represent the short splice, which is started as shown in Figure 67, and is like the long splice except the strands mo of rope B, and xyz of rope A are not as long. The strands are then woven over the first one and under the next until the splice will look like Figure 68. This is then drawn tight, after which the strands mo and xyz may be woven under and over as many times as required. Figure 69 shows the finished splice.

The length of a short splice required for various sized ropes, and the number of times the strands should

be woven under and over, are given in the following table:

1/2-inch rope, 6 to 8-inch splice, woven 4 times.	3/4-inch rope, 8 to 10-inch splice, woven 4 times.	1-inch rope, 10 to 12-inch splice, woven 4 times.	1 1/2-inch rope, 14 to 16-inch splice, woven 5 times.	2-inch rope, 18 to 20-inch splice, woven 10 times.
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The short splice is not as strong or as permanent a joint as the long splice, but is more quickly made.

Care and Inspection of Ropes.

Where ropes are used for transmission purposes, lubrication is important, but lubricating a rope will diminish its strength about one-fifth or one-third. Lubricating a hay-fork has its disadvantages, but when a rope is used out of doors, a waterproof coating is necessary to preserve it from decay. Beeswax and black lead, with a little tallow, form an excellent moisture-proof coating. Passing the rope through boiling hot tar forms a coating which protects the rope from exposure to moisture, but it makes the fiber rigid and impairs the strength.

To detect a weakened rope the first thing to be done is to inspect the outside carefully, running over the lines from end to end to note if any of the strands or yarns composing the strands are damaged. If nothing wrong is discovered about the outside, the inside should be inspected at various points by unwinding sufficiently to expose the inner surfaces. If many broken fibers are found, the rope has been considerably weakened. If the fibers have been reduced to powder in many places, the strength has been very seriously impaired. When many broken fibers are found, the rope should be confined to loads not heavier than half of what it formerly stood, and if a considerable quantity of powder is found, the rope should be condemned.

Twist in New Ropes.

The twist in new hay-fork ropes is a tax on our patience and can be remedied by the following simple method. Before the new rope is run through the pulleys, tie one end to rear axle shaft of a carriage or one-horse wagon, letting the rope out to drag behind. Drive across a meadow for 15 or 20 minutes and the twist will be considerably removed. This should not be done on a dusty road for grit will adhere and no damage later.

This tendency for new rope to untwist is not alarming, for it is simply a tendency for the twist of the strands to balance the twist of the threads, after which an equilibrium will be maintained, providing the team, which is holding the rope, is turned around to the right and left alternately.

Strength of Different Size Ropes.

The following table of strength and weights per 100 feet for various sized hemp ropes is valuable, and is taken from Kent's "Mechanical Engineers' Pocketbook":

Dia. of rope in inches	Wgt. per 100 feet in lbs.	Strength By Haul in lbs.	Strength By Mallet in lbs.
1/2	3	400	500
3/4	6	800	1000
1	12	1600	2000
1 1/4	24	3200	4000
1 1/2	36	4800	6000
2	72	9600	12000
2 1/2	144	19200	24000
3	216	28800	36000
3 1/2	288	38400	48000
4	360	48000	60000
4 1/2	432	57600	72000
5	504	67200	84000
5 1/2	576	76800	96000
6	648	86400	108000
6 1/2	720	96000	120000
7	792	105600	132000
7 1/2	864	115200	144000
8	936	124800	156000
8 1/2	1008	134400	168000
9	1080	144000	180000
9 1/2	1152	153600	192000
10	1224	163200	204000
10 1/2	1296	172800	216000
11	1368	182400	228000
11 1/2	1440	192000	240000
12	1512	201600	252000
12 1/2	1584	211200	264000
13	1656	220800	276000
13 1/2	1728	230400	288000
14	1800	240000	300000
14 1/2	1872	249600	312000
15	1944	259200	324000
15 1/2	2016	268800	336000
16	2088	278400	348000
16 1/2	2160	288000	360000
17	2232	297600	372000
17 1/2	2304	307200	384000
18	2376	316800	396000
18 1/2	2448	326400	408000
19	2520	336000	420000
19 1/2	2592	345600	432000
20	2664	355200	444000
20 1/2	2736	364800	456000
21	2808	374400	468000
21 1/2	2880	384000	480000
22	2952	393600	492000
22 1/2	3024	403200	504000
23	3096	412800	516000
23 1/2	3168	422400	528000
24	3240	432000	540000
24 1/2	3312	441600	552000
25	3384	451200	564000
25 1/2	3456	460800	576000
26	3528	470400	588000
26 1/2	3600	480000	600000
27	3672	489600	612000
27 1/2	3744	499200	624000
28	3816	508800	636000
28 1/2	3888	518400	648000
29	3960	528000	660000
29 1/2	4032	537600	672000
30	4104	547200	684000
30 1/2	4176	556800	696000
31	4248	566400	708000
31 1/2	4320	576000	720000
32	4392	585600	732000
32 1/2	4464	595200	744000
33	4536	604800	756000
33 1/2	4608	614400	768000
34	4680	624000	780000
34 1/2	4752	633600	792000
35	4824	643200	804000
35 1/2	4896	652800	816000
36	4968	662400	828000
36 1/2	5040	672000	840000
37	5112	681600	852000
37 1/2	5184	691200	864000
38	5256	700800	876000
38 1/2	5328	710400	888000
39	5400	720000	900000
39 1/2	5472	729600	912000
40	5544	739200	924000
40 1/2	5616	748800	936000
41	5688	758400	948000
41 1/2	5760	768000	960000
42	5832	777600	972000
42 1/2	5904	787200	984000
43	5976	796800	996000
43 1/2	6048	806400	1008000
44	6120	816000	1020000
44 1/2	6192	825600	1032000
45	6264	835200	1044000
45 1/2	6336	844800	1056000
46	6408	854400	1068000
46 1/2	6480	864000	1080000
47	6552	873600	1092000
47 1/2	6624	883200	1104000
48	6696	892800	1116000
48 1/2	6768	902400	1128000
49	6840	912000	1140000
49 1/2	6912	921600	1152000
50	6984	931200	1164000
50 1/2	7056	940800	1176000
51	7128	950400	1188000
51 1/2	7200	960000	1200000
52	7272	969600	1212000
52 1/2	7344	979200	1224000
53	7416	988800	1236000
53 1/2	7488	998400	1248000
54	7560	1008000	1260000
54 1/2	7632	1017600	1272000
55	7704	1027200	1284000
55 1/2	7776	1036800	1296000
56	7848	1046400	1308000
56 1/2	7920	1056000	1320000
57	7992	1065600	1332000
57 1/2	8064	1075200	1344000
58	8136	1084800	1356000
58 1/2	8208	1094400	1368000
59	8280	1104000	1380000
59 1/2	8352	1113600	1392000
60	8424	1123200	1404000
60 1/2	8496	1132800	1416000
61	8568	1142400	1428000
61 1/2	8640	1152000	1440000
62	8712	1161600	1452000
62 1/2	8784	1171200	1464000
63	8856	1180800	1476000
63 1/2	8928	1190400	1488000
64	9000	1200000	1500000
64 1/2	9072	1209600	1512000
65	9144	1219200	1524000
65 1/2	9216	1228800	1536000
66	9288	1238400	1548000
66 1/2	9360	1248000	1560000
67	9432	1257600	1572000
67 1/2	9504	1267200	1584000
68	9576	1276800	1596000
68 1/2	9648	1286400	1608000
69	9720	1296000	1620000
69 1/2	9792	1305600	1632000
70	9864	1315200	1644000
70 1/2	9936	1324800	1656000
71	10008	1334400	1668000
71 1/2	10080	1344000	1680000
72	10152	1353600	1692000
72 1/2	10224	1363200	1704000
73	10296	1372800	1716000
73 1/2	10368	1382400	1728000
74	10440	1392000	1740000
74 1/2	10512	1401600	1752000
75	10584	1411200	1764000
75 1/2	10656	1420800	1776000
76	10728	1430400	1788000
76 1/2	10800	1440000	1800000
77	10872	1449600	1812000
77 1/2	10944	1459200	1824000
78	11016	1468800	1836000
78 1/2	11088	1478400	1848000
79	11160	1488000	1860000
79 1/2	11232	1497600	1872000
80	11304	1507200	1884000
80 1/2	11376	1516800	1896000
81	11448	1526400	1908000
81 1/2	11520	1536000	1920000
82	11592	1545600	1932000
82 1/2	11664	1555200	1944000
83	11736	1564800	1956000
83 1/2	11808	1574400	1968000
84	11880	1584000	1980000
84 1/2	11952	1593600	1992000
85	12024	1603200	2004000
85 1/2	12096	1612800	2016000
86	12168	1622400	2028000
86 1/2	12240	1632000	2040000
87	12312	1641600	2052000
87 1/2	12384	1651200	2064000
88	12456	1660800	2076000
88 1/2	12528	1670400	2088000
89	12600	1680000	2100000
89 1/2	12672	1689600	2112000
90	12744	1699200	2124000
90 1/2	12816	1708800	2136000
91	12888	1718400	2148000
91 1/2	12960	1728000	2160000
92	13032	1737600	2172000
92 1/2	13104	1747200	2184000
93	13176	1756800	2196000
93 1/2	13248	1766400	2208000
94	13320	1776000	2220000
94 1/2	13392	1785600	2232000
95	13464	1795200	2244000
95 1/2	13536	1804800	2256000
96	13608	1814400	2268000
96 1/2	13680	1824000	2280000
97	13752	1833600	2292000
97 1/2	13824	1843200	2304000
98	13896	1852800	2316000
98 1/2	13968	1862400	2328000
99	14040	1872000	2340000
99 1/2	14112	1881600	2352000
100	14184	1891200	2364000
100 1/2	14256	1900800	2376000
101	14328	1910400	2388000
101 1/2	14400	1920000	2400000
102	14472	1929600	2412000
102 1/2	14544	1939200	2424000
103	14616	1948800	2436000
103 1/2	14688	1958400	2448000
104	14760	1968000	2460000
104 1/2	14832	1977600	2472000
105	14904	1987200	2484000
105 1/2	14976	1996800	2496000
106	15048	2006400	2508000
106 1/2	15120	2016000	2520000
107	15192	2025600	2532000
107 1/2	15264	2035200	2544000
108	15336	2044800	2556000
108 1/2	15408	2054400	2568000
109	15480	2064000	2580000
109 1/2	15552	2073600	2592000
110	15624	2083200	2604000
110 1/2	15696	2092800	2616000
111	15768	2102400	2628000
111 1/2	15840	2112000	2640000
112	15912	2121600	2652000
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113	16056	2140800	2676000
113 1/2	16128	2150400	2688000
114	16200	2160000	2700000
114 1/2	16272	2169600	2712000
115	16344	2179200	2724000
115 1/2	16416	2188800	2736000
116	16488	2198400	2748000
116 1/2	16560	2208000	2760000
117	16632	2217600	2772000
117 1/2	16704	2227200	2784000
118	16776	2236800	2796000
118 1/2	16848	2246400	2808000
119	16920	2256000	2820000
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120	17064	2275200	2844000
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121 1/2	17280	2304000	2880000
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122 1/2	17424	2323200	2904000
123	17496	2332800	2916000
123 1/2	17568	2342400	2928000
124	17640	2352000	2940000
124 1/2	17712	2361600	2952000
125	17784	2371200	2964000
125 1/2	17856	2380800	2976000
126	17928	2390400	2988000
126 1/2	18000	2400000	3000000
127	18072	2409600	3012000
127 1/2	18144	2419200	3024000
128	18216	2428800	3036000
128 1/2	18288	2438400	3048000
129	18360	2448000	3060000
129 1/2	18432	2457600	3072000
130	18504	2467200	3084000
130 1/2	18576	2476800	3096000
131	18648	2486400	3108000
131 1/2	18720	2496000	3120000
132	18792	2505600	3132000
132 1/2	18864	2515200	3144000
133	18936	2524800	3156000
133 1/2	19008	2534400	3168000
134	19080	2544000	

CHICHEN ITZA, THE HOLY CITY OF THE ITZAS

By SYLVANUS G. MORLEY

LONG before the discovery of America there flourished in southern Mexico, Guatemala, and parts of Honduras a great civilization, which has been called the Maya. It may be said at the outset without exaggeration that this civilization had reached a height equalled by no other people of the western hemisphere prior to the coming of the white man. In architecture in sculpture, and in printing the Mayas excelled. Their priests were astronomers of no mean ability, having observed and recorded without the aid of instruments of precision such as are known to us the lengths of the Solar and Venus years, and probably the lengths of the Mercury and Mars years. In addition to this they had developed a calendar system and perfected a chronology which in some of its characteristics was superior to our own.

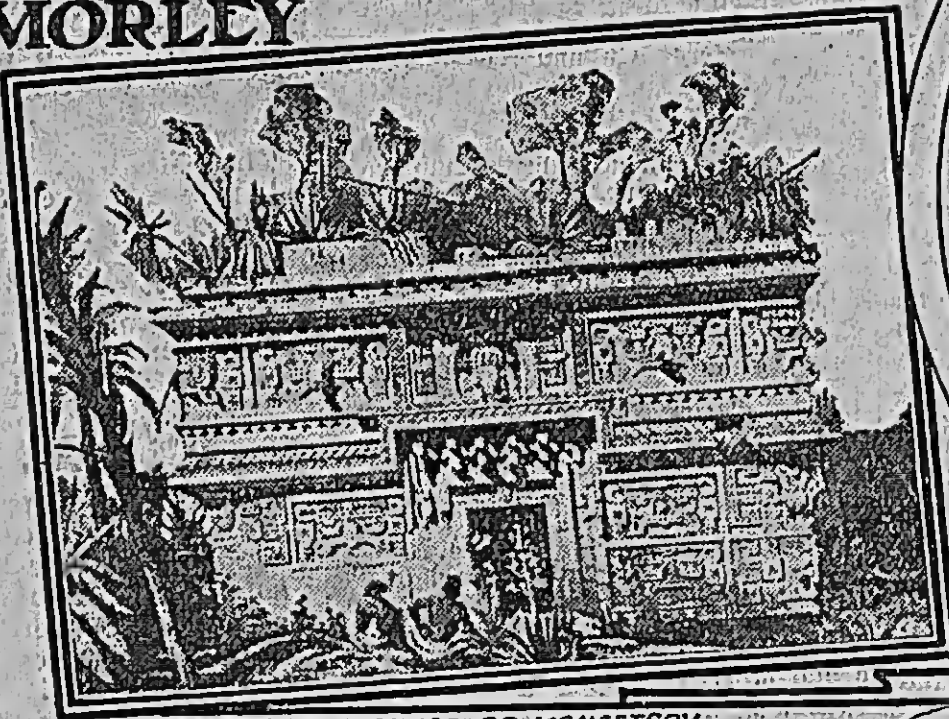
The ancient glory of this people had long since departed when Hernando Cortez first came in contact with them on the coast of Yucatan in 1519. Their star had set. Their greatest cities had been abandoned and lay in ruins, and their country was prostrated by the quarrels of a score or more of petty independent chieftains, each of whom was waging war on the other. Even the memory of the older cities, of their culture, such as Palenque, Copan and Quinalua, for example, seems to have passed from the mind of men, their former existence forgotten. Famine, pestilence and internecine strife are all said to have been contributory causes to the decay and eclipse which overtook this brilliant aboriginal civilization several centuries before the Spanish first set foot in the new world.

Probably the largest, and certainly the most magnificent, of the ruined cities which the Spanish conquerors found on their arrival in Yucatan was Chichen Itza, around which even in its desolation there still cluster a thousand traditions of former sanctity and splendor. The name Chichen Itza is Maya, and means Chik-mo-ut, Chen-wells and Itza, the name of the Maya tribe, who lived in the neighborhood of the place. "The Mouth of the Wells of the Itzas" therefore is the meaning of the name; nor could a more appropriate one have been applied to the place by any people. The whole peninsula of Yucatan is a vast limestone formation with little or no surface water. One may travel for miles and miles and never cross river or brook, or even chance upon a modest spring. Indeed, in the northern part, where most of the great ruined cities are located, water is fully 70 feet below the surface of the ground. The modern inhabitants overcome this difficulty by means of wells and windmills, which afford the only source of water supply during the dry season (December to June) excepting what little rain water may have been caught during the rainy months and stored in cisterns.

But of wells and windmills the ancient Mayas knew nothing, and, generally speaking, had it not been for the great natural reservoirs which nature had scattered here and there over the country Yucatan never could have been colonized. These great natural wells, or, as the Mayas call them, cenotes, are found all over Yucatan. They are usually about 150 feet in diameter, or sometimes more, and about 70 feet in depth to the level of the water. Geologists say that these cenotes are places where the limestone crust, which everywhere covers the surface of Yucatan, has become weakened by the washing of subterranean waters and has collapsed of its own weight, forming great sink holes or natural wells on a large scale. And now it is clear why the ancient inhabitants of Chichen Itza so named their city. In the course of their wanderings, the general trend of which was northward, the Itzas, entering Yucatan from the south, finally reached the two cenotes, around which Chichen Itza later was built, but which then was probably nothing but wilderness. Here the striking contrast afforded by such an abundance of water in a country so generally parched could not fail to attract their attention. The place must have seemed to the thirsty wanderers a God-given site for the location of their new home. By right of discovery they claimed the place, and to the city which grew up around the cenotes they gave the name of Chichen Itza, "The Mouth of the Wells of the Itzas."

The two cenotes at Chichen Itza have been known by the Mayas from time immemorial as the Cenote Grande and the Cenote Sacra, or the large Cenote and the Sacred Cenote, respectively. The first of these only, in former times was used for the water supply of the city, the Sacred Cenote being reserved for religious use exclusively. It is the latter, however, and the religious observances held in connection with it, which gave the city its holy character. From far and near all over Yucatan, and probably even from points more distant, pilgrimages were made to the Sacred Cenote. It seems to have been the most holy shrine of the Maya people, comparable only in importance to the Mohammedan Mecca and the Christian Jerusalem. In time of drought offerings of all kinds were thrown into it—treasures, and in cases of extremity even living human sacrifices.

Chichen Itza today is somewhat changed in appearance from the time when pilgrims came from far and near to appease with human sacrifice the wrath of offended deities. Now the city lies buried in a thick jungle, which has steadily won its way into the very heart of the holy place. Columns have been overthrown and pyramids covered with trees to their summits; courts have been lost in a tangle of thorn and croopers; and palaces stripped of their sculptured embellishment. Desolation has spread everywhere in the wake of the encroaching vegetation.



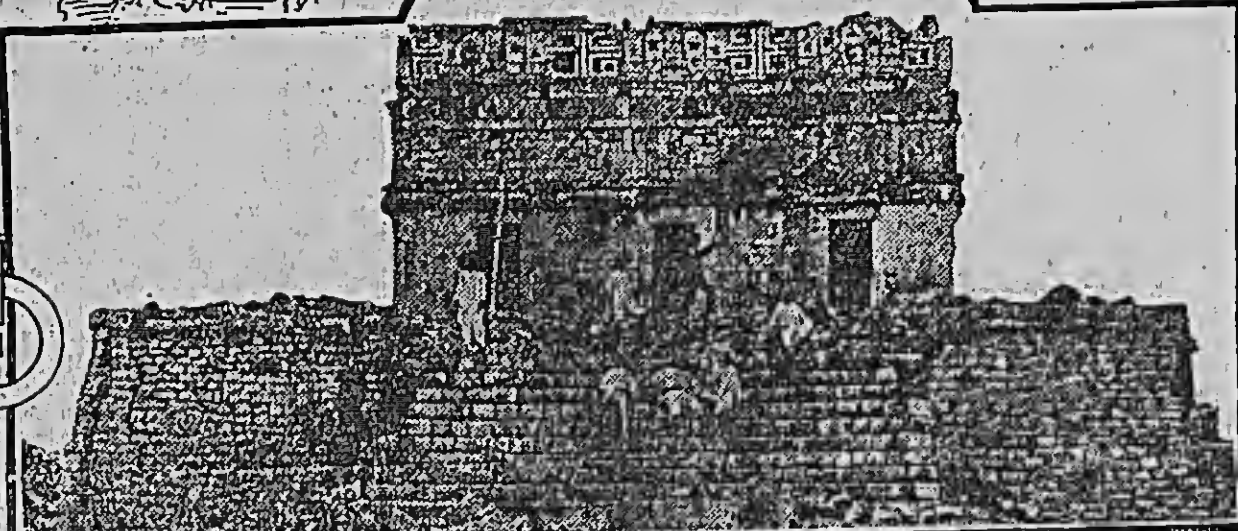
END VIEW OF THE MONJAS OR MONASTERY



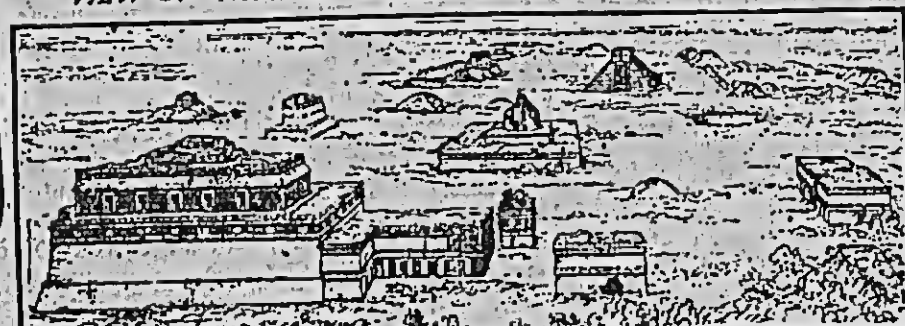
BUILDING CALLED THE IGLESIA, OR CHURCH



THE CASTILLO OR CASTLE



VIEW OF TEMPLE CALLED CHICHANCHOB



PANORAMA OF THE RUINS OF CHICHEN ITZA

To visit the ancient city now, one jolts for 15 long and weary miles in a two-wheeled covered cart drawn by three mules over the roughest kind of a highway imaginable. This present inconvenience fortunately is not to be one of long standing. A new and straight road is about to be built and an automobile service to the ruins probably established, which will shorten the present length of the trip from four hours to about half an hour. Now, however, this ride from Citiz, the nearest railroad point, seems interminable. The road, so called by courtesy only, winds through the impenetrable bush, which everywhere in the natural state covers northern Yucatan. Through this the creaking cart finds a dubious way mile after mile until every muscle in one's body groans an agonized protest. Finally, when it seems that the limit of physical endurance has been reached, the cart suddenly lurches around a sharp turn in the road and as if by magic the lofty Castillo flashes into view, towering high above the plain and the rest of the city in its lonely magnificence.

This imposing structure, the highest in Yucatan, rises 78 feet above the plain. The pyramid, on which the temple stands is 195 feet long on each side at the base and covers about an acre of ground. The Castillo would seem to have been the center of the ancient city, and probably its chief sanctuary. To the north lies the Sacred Cenote and the causeway, just mentioned, leading to it. On the east is a vast group of buildings, colonnades, courts, and pyramids. "The City of a Thousand Columns," as some one has picturesquely described it. Due west is the group of structures known as the Ball Court. To the south for half a mile or more, scattered through the jungle, are pyramids, courts, temples and palaces. The central location of the Castillo with reference to all of these, as well as its great size and commanding height, argue strongly that it was the chief sanctuary of the Holy City.

Another interesting group of structures at Chichen Itza, perhaps slightly less sacred in character than the Castillo, is the so-called "Ball Court," mentioned above as lying just west of the Castillo. This group is composed of two parallel masses of solid masonry, each 273 feet long, 27 feet high and 16 feet wide, placed 119 feet apart from each other. These two great walls, for such they really are, form a court nearly 300 feet long by 119 feet wide. High on the side of each at the middle point from end to end there is attached a stone ring four feet in diameter with a hole through it. These rings are fastened to their respective walls by tenons of stone, and are so placed that the surface of each is perpendicular to the vertical face of the wall. The arrangement is very similar to the baskets in our modern game of basketball, except that at Chichen Itza the "baskets" have their openings perpendicular to the ground, while in our game the openings in the baskets are parallel with the ground. To make a basket at the Chichen Itza court a somewhat horizontal throw, as in baseball, was necessary, while nowadays it is a toss that wins the goal.

At the open ends of the court formed by these two walls stand temples, which in effect inclose the area, definitely marking its boundaries. On top of the east wall, at its southern end, there is a beautiful temple, which affords a commanding view of the entire court. This has been called "The House of the Tigers," because of a frieze of stalking tigers, which is sculptured in alto-relievo around the

outside of the building. This temple contains also on the walls of an interior room, an elaborate mural painting representing an attack by some enemy upon a city, perhaps Chichen Itza itself, and its defense by the inhabitants. Some of the poses taken by the combatants in the conflict are extremely realistic; such as in the throwing of javalins, the swinging of war clubs, and the like. This bit of mural decoration in The House of the Tigers at Chichen Itza probably marks the high-water mark of aboriginal painting in the Western Hemisphere; at least it is superior to everything else that has survived.

The identification of these two great walls and the temples associated with them, as a ball court, rests on firm historic foundation. When the Spanish first came to Mexico they found the natives playing a game of ball, which was of sufficient importance to have a special court or ground set apart for its exclusive use. Several of the early Spanish writers have described the game in some detail, and all agree as to its having played an important part in the life of the people. One chronicler has it that the object of the game was to strike the ball so that it would pass through the opening in the stone ring above mentioned as an important feature of the Chichen Itza court. He adds that the feat was one of considerable dexterity, since the ball could not be hit with the hands, but that the hips or other parts of the body had to be used instead. This rule of the game very materially increased the difficulty in making a "Maya basket," so much so, in fact, we are told, that the lucky player making this winning stroke had forfeit to him as a reward for his skill all the clothing and ornaments of the spectators. At such times, the chronicler concludes, the spectators were wont to scatter in all directions without loss of time, hoping thus to escape paying the penalty, but that the friends of the lucky player immediately gave chase and endeavored to exact the full forfeit.

Although the name Ball Court has been given to this group of temples at Chichen Itza, it should not be supposed on that account, that this great court was built primarily for that purpose. Such an explanation of its fundamental purpose is incompatible with any conception which the American aborigine ever seems to have entertained. To the Itza people the chief function of their Ball Court was doubtless a religious one. Games played there, if not actually held in connection with religious festivals, were at least sufficiently religious in their meaning as to completely overshadow the element of sport as we understand the term. That a game was played in which competition and skill entered in cannot be doubted in the face of contemporaneous evidence, and to this extent perhaps the Mexican Ball Courts were athletic fields; but it must not be forgotten for a moment that its true significance was religious, and that the games which were played there probably were held only in connection with religious festivals. It is not improbable, however, that the Aztecs were breaking away from the religious feature of sport at the time of the Spanish Conquest, but that "The Holy Men of the Itzas," as the people of Chichen Itza are sometimes called in the early manuscripts, had taken any such a radical step is little short of inconceivable, so religious in character was the whole Maya civilization.

To the east of the Castillo lies a great group of courts, pyramids and colonnades, "The City of a Thousand Columns," already mentioned,

most part the stones lie just where they fell. In its entirety this section of the city must have presented an imposing appearance, being literally a forest of columns surrounding and connecting the various courts. As to the use of these great colonnades, tradition and history are equally silent. Some think that they were the law courts of the ancient city, where justice was administered and punishment meted out. Others say that they were the market places, where the produce of the surrounding country was bought and sold. This latter explanation has one strong recommendation in its favor, in that the descendants of the builders of the ancient city of Yucatan, the present Maya Indians, still hold their markets under the portals surrounding the plazas in the towns and villages throughout the country today.

South of the Cenote Grande there are a number of well-preserved structures, most of them presenting beautifully sculptured facades. To these fanciful names have been given, which probably have little or nothing to do with the original uses of the buildings. One large structure, for example, has been called "The Akabtzil." The name is Maya and means "The House of the Dark Writing." This building was so called, because of the fact that over one of its interior doorways there is a lintel inscribed with hieroglyphs. This lintel is so placed that the hieroglyphs can only be seen by artificial light, hence the name, "The House of the Dark Writing." Nearby is a round tower, with but one exception the only structure of its kind in the Maya area. This is called "The Caracol." Caracol is the Spanish word for snail, and since the interior circular corridor and spiral stairway of this structure bear some remote resemblance to the convolutions of a snail shell, the name was applied to the building. The Manjós (Spanish for monastery) is perhaps the most beautiful building at Chichen Itza. It is composite, showing three different periods of construction.

The above are only a few of the many structures at Chichen Itza. But in all directions for several miles the brush is strewn with ruins. Crumbling walls and jungle-ridden courts are to be encountered on every side; disintegration so far advanced that these once splendid palaces and temples are now but little more than shapeless mounds of fallen masonry. The total area covered by ruins which may be assigned to this center of primitive population has been estimated by some as high as ten square miles. That larger Maya cities yet remain to be discovered now seem highly improbable so thoroughly has the general exploration of the area been done. Consequently we may affirm with but little hesitation that "The Holy City of the Itzas" was the largest and most important of the Maya civilization and probably of aboriginal America as well.

THE SIGN FOR LEISURE

Lives there the man who has not sighed for leisure? And lives there the man who in his more sober moments, has not been honestly glad that he must work? Human nature, which sweetens under toil, sours in leisure. And it is by no means sure that the fall from luncheon which first brought work into the world "and all our woe" was not bringing salvation disguised as labor. Faithfulness will dignify and beautify even drudgery; no matter what the work is, provided it is honest, if it is done well it commands our instinctive respect. Besides, if we did not all have to work so hard to keep alive the jills would have standing room only.

To Get
Its Beneficial Effects,
Always Buy the Genuine
SYRUP of FIGS
and
ELIXIR of SENNA
manufactured by the
CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO.
Sold by all leading
Druggists
One Size Only, 50¢ a Bottle

HADN'T SEEN IT SINCE.



She—You ought to see that man in evening clothes.
He—I'd like to; he borrowed my dress suit three months ago.

Thackeray's Kindness of Heart.
Thackeray was the gentlest satirist that ever lived. As editor of the Cornhill he could hardly bring himself to reject a MS. for fear of hurting his would-be contributors. The story of his actually paying for contributions that he never printed, in order to conceal the fact that he had rejected them, may be true or false. We do not remember exactly how the evidence points. But even if it be a story, such stories are not told of men made of the stern stuff of the Thackerays commonly misknown.

Why He Quit.

"Haven't I the privilege of making suggestions to the man fixing the lawn?" she asked, with tears in her voice.

"Why, certainly," he assured her. "Well, just because I made a suggestion to him he threw all his tools in the wheelbarrow in an angry manner and went away without saying a word."

"Why, what had you said to make him not like that?"
"I just asked him to plant a few nice dandelions in the lawn."

Some Aviation Records.

Czar Ferdinand of Bulgaria is the first crowned head who has made an aeroplane flight. The aviator who took him up is the first man who ever was knighted in midair. Prince Henry of Prussia is the first professional aviator of royal rank. Mr. Roosevelt is the first prominent statesman to have made an ascension in an aeroplane. Arthur J. Balfour is the second.

HEART RIGHT. When He Quit Coffee.

Life Insurance Companies will not insure a man suffering from heart trouble.

The reason is obvious. This is a serious matter to the husband or father who is solicitous for the future of his dear ones. Often the heart trouble is caused by an unexpected thing and can be corrected if taken in time and properly treated. A man in Colorado writes:

"I was a great coffee drinker for many years, and was not aware of the injurious effects of the habit till I became a practical invalid, suffering from heart trouble, indigestion and nervousness to an extent that made me wretchedly miserable myself and a nuisance to those who witnessed my sufferings."

"I continued to drink coffee, however, not suspecting that it was the cause of my ill-health, till on applying for life insurance I was rejected on account of the trouble with my heart. Then I became alarmed. I found that leaving off coffee helped me quickly, so I quit it altogether and having been attracted by the advertisements of Postum I began its use."

"The change in my condition was remarkable. All my ailments vanished. My digestion was completely restored, my nervousness disappeared, and, most important of all, my heart steadied down and became normal, and on a second examination I was accepted by the Life Insurance Co. Quitting coffee and using Postum worked the change." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

"There's a reason," and it is explained in the little book, "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs.

Ever read the above letters? A new one appears from time to time. They are genuine, true, and full of human interest.

RURAL NEWS ITEMS

RUSSELL

Morton Murray is spending a few days at home.

Robert Patch called on relatives a few days last week.

Guy Yates of Pleasant Prairie, is our night man at present.

Mrs. G. P. McNamara entertained company over Sunday.

Mrs. G. A. Siver is entertaining company from Milwaukee.

J. A. Reeves has about completed a fine new cement sidewalk.

Many from here attended the celebration at Wadsworth Tuesday.

Vanees Young and Asher Crittendon are busy painting about the village.

Mrs. Chase entertained her sister, Miss Austin, for a few days during last week.

Mr. and Mrs. John Crawford of Kenosha, visited at the Edwards' home during the week.

The Oakdale Cemetery society expect to hold a lawn social in the near future. Watch for the date.

Mr. and Mrs. Watt of Chicago visited over the Fourth with their cousin, Mrs. H. F. Siver, of this place.

Mrs. William Oliver returned to her home Monday night after having been at Milwaukee a month where she had an operation performed on her eyes.

LAKE VILLA

Mrs. Chas. Jarvis and daughter spent Friday in Chicago.

Miss Hattie Miller was a Waukegan passenger Saturday.

Miss Glynn of Wauconda visited here over the 4th with friends.

The Regulars played the Waukegan team at Silver Lake the Fourth.

Mr. and Mrs. Roth entertained friends from New York over the 4th.

Several people from here attended the celebration at Silver Lake the 4th.

The bottling plant is progressing nicely. The second story is near completion.

Mr. and Mrs. L. W. Felker of Gardner, Ill., spent over the 4th here with friends.

On account of the intense heat Monday Mr. Roscoe Daniels was compelled to quit work.

The village is completing their sewage system east to Peaters corners. Frank Williams is doing the work.

Regular service Sunday morning is communion service. In the evening, if too warm the Epworth League and young people's service will be combined.

An Ordinance

Entitled, annual appropriation bill for the fiscal year A. D. 1911.

Be it ordained by the President and Board of Trustees of the village of Antioch, in the county of Lake and state of Illinois,

Section 1. The following sums as hereinafter specified, or so much thereof as may be authorized by law are hereby appropriated to defray all necessary expenses and liabilities of the village of Antioch in the county of Lake and state of Illinois for the fiscal year commencing on the first day of May A. D. 1911, and ending on the 30th day of April A. D. 1912.

Sewers.....\$ 300

Water.....1000

Streets and Bridges.....1500

For the maintenance of public buildings and grounds.....300

For the erection of new public buildings.....1000

Fees and salaries of village officers.....1000

Printing.....150

Street lighting and electrical control.....1500

Interest on outstanding bonds of said village.....None

Maturing bonds as follows.....None

General contingent fund.....500

Total.....7250

Section 2. The unexpended balance of any item or items of any general appropriation made by this ordinance may be expended in making up any deficiency in any item or items in the same general appropriation and for the same general purpose, or in a like appropriation made by this ordinance.

Passed July 5, 1911.

Approved, Chase Webb,

President of the Village Board.

Attest, L. M. Hughes,

Village Clerk.

Untenable Ground.

"By the way, why do you permit your children to believe in fairies?" "I can't tell them there are no fairies and then expect them to believe in microbes."—Washington Herald.

MILLBURN

Born, June 30, a daughter to Mr. and Mrs. Peter Duncan.

Miss Pearl Cleveland will teach the Jones school this fall.

Miss Inez Pollock of Chicago spent the 4th with her mother.

Mr. and Mrs. Dr. Tombaugh of Waukegan spent Sunday with friends.

Major Thorn of Waukegan is visiting his cousins, Harris and Alex Thorn.

Wm. Mitchell and family of Waukegan spent Sunday with home folks.

Mr. and Mrs. Wm. G. Thorn and family spent the 4th at Libertyville.

Alfred Mead and daughter, Miss Tweed and Coral Hucker were Millburn callers Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Ralph Wheaton and son, of Wheaton, Ill., visited several days with Rev. and Mrs. Safford.

Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Bonner of Edgewater visited Saturday and Sunday with their parents and other relatives.

The Ladies Aid society will hold their regular monthly meeting, Thursday, July 13. Mrs. David White and Mrs. O. A. Nelson will serve at the home of Mrs. David White.

BRISTOL

Mrs. Fred Alcock and children of Kenosha visited at F. H. Gilberts Sunday.

Mrs. A. H. Botthlemy was a Chicago visitor Saturday.

Bert Davis and wife of Chicago spent the fourth at Chas. Gunter's.

Miss Jessie Shumway is spending her Summer vacation with her sister Mrs. Wm. Foulke.

Master Kennish Merrick of Chicago is spending a part of his summer vacation with his uncle A. H. Botthlemy.

Lewis Rasmussen formerly employed by Chas. Gunter in the meat market visited several days with old friends here.

Fire destroyed several acres of standing hay on the Lacey farm last Saturday belonging to Chas. Whitcher and John Gitzloff, origin unknown, the prompt response of our village people prevented further loss to buildings etc.,

The End at Last.

Miss Sparhawk believed in "having clothes appropriate to occasions," and she graded her wearing apparel with great care. She boasted, and with reason, that she could "get more wear out of a dress than any one else in Canby."

When the garment was past its first, second and third stages of usefulness for public wear, it was relegated to certain seasons of domestic stress, from which it passed eventually to the rag bag. One gingham, long dead in Miss Sparhawk's heart, had reached this last stage, and she acknowledged it one day to the village seamstress.

"Don't see as if I'd had half the good I expected out of it," she said, wistfully. "I can't but 'eight years since I had it made up. 'Two years I wore it Sundays, the next two when I went errands to the village, and these last two round the house, common. But now—" and she regarded the bundle sorrowfully before stuffing it into the yawning place-bag—"now I can't even sit to hang out washing in Mondays."—Youth's Companion.

Matches by the Billion.

New York is the greatest match-making and match-destroying city in the world. These matches don't last long. They flare into a flame and burn out to the extent of about four hundred million a day. So if each individual New Yorker doesn't burn a hundred matches every 24 hours he is not doing his share of the work.

The greatest match making industry of the city is over in Queens borough, where nearly 100,000 cubic feet of lumber is split by machines each year, making 15,500 million matches. Besides what the city uses of this supply it imports 200,000 million each year, which is one-fifteenth of the output of the United States.

If the matches that Father Knickerbocker uses in a year were placed end to end they would make six lines across the continent.

Claimed Victim After Many Years.

An extraordinary case of death from hydrophobia after a lapse of 22 years is reported from Ancona, Italy. A carabinieri named Golpell was suddenly seized with the disease the other day, and though at once removed to a hospital and given every possible medical attention, he died within three days. An investigation of the case showed that the bite from which he contracted the disease was inflicted no less than 22 years ago.

GOOD RECORDS OF TWO GOVERNORS

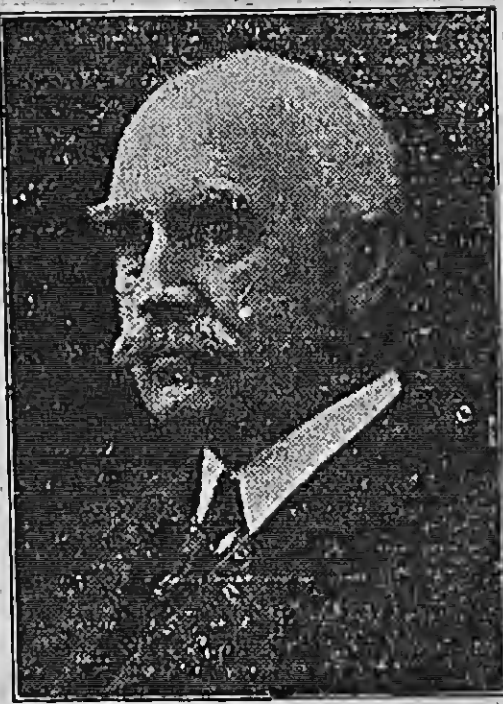
JUDSON HARMON AND WOODROW WILSON HAVE MANY PROGRESSIVE LAWS TO THEIR CREDIT.

Harmon Worked Under Much Greater Obstacles

Ohio Legislature Enacted as Many Reform Bills as Any in the United States—Has Record of Progressiveness.

Columbus, O., June.—Governor Judson Harmon of Ohio, and Governor Woodrow Wilson, of New Jersey, both considered Democratic presidential timber from coast to coast, have impressive records of legislation to their credit.

Both met with opposition in their party ranks when they championed pending measures and both made fights to obtain legislation they believed the people wanted and needed. Governor Harmon won out over great obstacles, for an investigation resulted in bribery charges being filed against several legislators, who had been opposing his bills. Most of the important legislation in Ohio came after the bribery charges were filed. By persistent pounding and hammer-



Hon. Judson Harmon, Governor of Ohio.

ing, Governor Wilson succeeded in pulling his reform bills through the New Jersey legislature.

Governor Wilson's legislative achievements are better known outside his native state than are Governor Harmon's, for the reason the latter has been tied down in Columbus by a long session which ended only last Wednesday. The New Jersey law-makers finished their work two months ago, and their accomplishments have been advertised throughout the United States.

Under the guidance of Governor Harmon the general assembly enacted 17 important bills that the enlightened citizens had been pleading for in vain for several decades. Governor Wilson's legislative program, no widely advertised, includes bills:

The Harmon Bills.

The big bills on the Harmon program are:

The Oregon plan of nominating and electing United States senators by direct vote of the people.

Placing the Ohio judiciary beyond the clutches of party bosses by electing all judges on non-partisan ballots.

An employers' liability act making provisions for all injured workmen from a fund made up by contributions by employers and employees.

A public utility commission with authority to regulate issues of stock, rates, mergers and service.

A corrupt practices act that will make vote buying in primaries and elections a dangerous undertaking.

A limited initiative and referendum for Ohio cities.

A central board of control for 19 state institutions to take the place of 19 separate boards of trustees with their corps of employees. This bill places subordinate employees in the institutions under civil service.

A shorter ballot by abolishing boards of inferior directors of three members each, in every county, of the state and turning their duties over to the county commissioners making a large saving. A reform of Ohio election laws to prevent corruption and fraud, also a strict system of registration to prevent floater voting.

To have delegates to the 1912 Ohio constitutional convention nominated by petition only and elected on non-partisan ballots.

A back-to-the-farm movement by requiring agriculture to be taught in all Ohio village and country schools.

Ratification of the proposed income tax amendment to the federal constitution.

Memorializing congress to call a convention to provide for the direct election of United States senators.

Insuring the honest handling of all state money by depositing in banks under the competitive bidding plan.

A complete reformation of tax laws that will put tax dodgers out of business and will compel corporations and owners of intangible property that have been dodging taxes to place their holdings on the duplicate the same as small property owners. Included in this is a maximum one per cent tax levy limit bill.

Providing for the construction of a women's reformatory and placing all girls in the state correctional institutions under the control of women.

The Wilson Bills.

The big bills in the legislative program of Governor Wilson, as set forth by one close to that executive include:

A corrupt practices act. Public utilities bill. Employers' liability bill.

This commission form of government in cities desiring it by a 30 per cent majority vote, including the initiative, referendum and recall.

An election reform bill providing for personal registration and an identification system in addition to the non-partisan blanket ballot of the Massachusetts type.

Civil service for election of officers.

A primary bill providing for direct nomination and election of all officials, including delegates to the national convention and United States senators—a more drastic measure than the Oregon plan.

A law placing New Jersey on record as ready to aid in building a ship canal that will serve as a connecting link between the two most populous districts of the American continent.

A law that will protect the New Jersey public from the abuses of the cold storage companies.

A set of laws that will reorganize the schools of the state along economic and progressive lines.

When Democratic legislators jumped the party traces and refused to stand for any of these bills, both Governor Wilson and Governor Harmon disregarded party line and went over to the Republican side and got sufficient votes to have them enacted.

In his message to the Ohio general assembly demanding the enactment of pending measures, Governor Harmon, in addition to the bills in his legislative program enumerated above, advocated the abolition of the party emblem in purely municipal elections; smaller city councils, with a large part of whom elected at large; the nomination by state wide primary elections of all who are in any way to act for or represent the state officially or politically, and the non-partisan municipal judges. The general assembly, however, disregarded Governor Harmon's suggestion with respect to the last four bills.

A Record of Progressiveness.

Judson Harmon has been called a conservative and this is true if conservatism means one who does not suddenly rip up governmental machinery without first constructing a new and better driving power to succeed the old. If progressive Democracy means constructive Democracy then Mr. Harmon is a progressive. In Ohio the people are changing; that the reform measures Judson Harmon put through the Ohio general assembly are as progressive as any legislative program of any executive in the United States. Mr. Harmon is a strong, sober, sensible, well-balanced and well-equipped man, of the real Jackson and Jeffersonian school—the constructive Democracy. In discharging his duties, he selects his course with great care and then proceeds with constitutional exactness. In one hand he has held the support and confidence of the man who works, and in the other he has maintained the approval of what are generally termed the business interests.

A non-partisan judiciary bill which will place all judges beyond the domain of politics, a working men's compensation act and a public utilities bill are among the big measures on the Harmon legislative program that Ohioans claim are far in advance of any such legislation in the United States.

The workingmen's compensation act has been endorsed by both employees and employers. Injured workmen under it will be compensated from a fund made up by contributions from both employers and employees. Employers who do not avail themselves of the law can not set forth the legal defenses of fellow servant rule, assumed risk and contributory negligence in personal injury cases.

In no other commonwealth will the people have so strong a rein over public utilities as the people of Ohio. In no other state is the public so well protected from over capitalization and the excessive rates that that brings, as the people of the Buckeye state.

The commission is given absolute control over rates, service and issues of stocks and bonds. Under a series of referendums which are authorized the people are enabled to pass upon rates authorized. A valuation of property is to be made to determine rates and it is provided that no franchise or monopoly which the people grant shall be used as an asset to authorize a high rate.

After the Ohio general assembly adjourned Lieutenant Governor Nichols issued a statement in which he said: "It is an undeniable fact that the present general assembly has a legislative record to its credit, of a beneficent nature unequalled by any legislature that has convened since the adoption of our present constitution in 1851."

"The enactment of these several laws is the work of accomplishment of Governor Harmon, secured by persistent and tireless effort without anything of the spectacular or theatrical. Obstacles of a seemingly insurmountable nature were encountered—only to be finally overcome—and the fruits of victory cannot be withheld from Governor Harmon."

"In his work thus set forth and accomplished he was obstructed at every turn by a strong and powerful minority—whose constant efforts seemed to be to prevent the passage of these various laws."

Escaped Death Thirteen Times.

John H. Rice of North Hempstead, L. I., on his thirteenth escape from death, the last time in an auto accident, remarked that he was a lucky man. Here are some of the things that have happened to him: Left leg cut off by train, shot out eye cleaning a revolver, lost an arm by fall from a tree, was saved three times from drowning.

Children Cry for Fletcher's

CASTORIA

The Kind You Have Always Bought, and which has been in use for over 30 years, has borne the signature of

Chas. H. Fletcher. and has been made under his personal supervision since its infancy.

Allow no one to deceive you in this. All Counterfeits, Imitations and "Just-as-good" are but experiments that trifle with and endanger the health of Infants and Children—Experience against Experiment.

What is CASTORIA

Castoria is a harmless substitute for Castor Oil, Paregoric, Drops and Soothing Syrups. It is Pleasant. It contains neither Opium, Morphine nor other Narcotic substance. Its age is its guarantee. It destroys Worms and allays Feverishness. It cures Diarrhoea and Wind Colic. It relieves Teething Troubles, cures Constipation and Flatulency. It assimilates the Food, regulates the Stomach and Bowels, giving healthy and natural sleep. The Children's Panacea—The Mother's Friend.

GENUINE CASTORIA ALWAYS

Bears the Signature of

Chas. H. Fletcher.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

In Use For Over 30 Years

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, 77 N. MURRAY STREET, NEW YORK CITY.

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Marble and Granite Monuments

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Granite a Specialty

All Work Guaranteed

We Carry a Full Line of Finished Work

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See my line of 1910 Wall Paper Samples and get my prices before letting contract

NICK WEINDEL

Painter and Paper Hanger

All Work done in First Class Manner

ANTIOCH, ILL.

PATRONIZE HOME INDUSTRY

Eat Antioch Ice Cream at Calugi's

Our ice cream is made from positively the highest grade of cream brought in fresh, daily, from our Antioch Dairy. We make a special price on quantity lots to churches, hotels, parties, picnics, etc.

We will also handle California, Tropical and Michigan fruits the rest of the season

C. CALUGI

Antioch, Illinois

Patriotic German Cook.

The Kaiser's patriot cook, Karl Jaedicke, a highly salaried official who played an important part in the emperor's campaign for purifying the German language, has just died.

Jaedicke was the first imperial cook who scornfully rejected the flattering title chef, and called himself by the old German Mundkuch. In collaboration with the Kaiser, he worked out a complete dictionary of translations of the names of dishes from French into German, and it was under his regime that menus disappeared from the court and Bismarck's kitchen.

The German language league, a very powerful organization, regarded Jaedicke as a hero, and wanted to make him its honorary vice-president.

The only dish for which Jaedicke could find no German equivalent was mayonnaise; but he got round that difficulty by spelling it "Melonaisse," thus giving it a German touch.

The whole staff of the Kaiser's kitchen turned out at Jaedicke's funeral, and a speech was delivered lauding him as "an honest German name of German things."

Butterflies Without Heads.

Two European scientists have been making some curious experiments on caterpillars, the value and meaning of which have not yet been explained.

They had the curiosity to find out whether a caterpillar can turn into a butterfly if you deprive him of his head; also what will the butterfly be like?

By tying ligatures behind the heads, the caterpillars were decapitated. This didn't seem to bother them much, except that they didn't crawl as fast as before.

The greatest difficulty in the experiments was in getting the butterflies out of the chrysalises; most of them died, and it was necessary to help the others out. The butterflies thus obtained did not differ from the normal type—except for having no heads.

"Hard as a Gerfish" Slogan.

A woman looking over costly jewel cases in one of the most expensive of New York shops the other day was struck with the beautiful ivory like finish of a number of them. "What are they made of?" she asked admiringly. "Gardish skin, madam," answered the salesman. "Gardish leather, we find, is very little known about outside of the trade and yet it has come to be of importance. It not only can be worked up to this polish, but it is wonderfully hard. They say certain tribes of Indians knew its secret and that among them it was used as armor, the tradition being that a breastplate of it would resist any tomahawk or arrow. It can be made now so that it will turn the edge of a knife or a spear."

Continuous Round.

To some women life is nothing but going from one style to another.

LOCAL ITEMS

Local Announcements and the
Elgin Butter Market

ELGIN, ILL., July 3.—Butter firm at 23c. Output for the week, 1,158,700 lbs.

Leslie Harden of Rockefeller was an over Sunday visitor here.

Walter Taylor of Waukegan spent Sunday with Antioch friends.

Mrs. S. F. Hunting of Waukegan visited friends here over Sunday.

Quite a number from here took in the celebration at Libertyville the Fourth.

Richard Paddock of Chicago was calling on Antioch relatives and friends the fourth.

Miss Maude Broman of Kenosha spent the fore part of the week with Antioch relatives.

For Sale—A quantity of Brown Leghorn laying hens at 60c each. Phone 3082 Antioch.

Mr. and Mrs. A. T. Schmidt of Chicago spent the Fourth with relatives at Grass Lake.

Clair and Ernest Kelley of Chicago spent the Fourth at the home of their parents here.

Mrs. Chaucery Barber and little son of Chetek, Wis., are visiting relatives in this vicinity.

Miss Mary Dupree of Evanston visited at the homes of her brothers here over the fourth.

Read the Franklin Park ad on page 3 and then take advantage of the free excursion to verify it.

For Sale—A few choice pedigreed Jersey heifers 7 months old. Inquire of P. D. Sexton, Lake Villa, Ill.

M. D. Olcott of Waukegan visited at the home of his son Orrin at Channel Lake over Sunday and Monday.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Nichols of Chicago were in attendance at the funeral of Mr. A. B. Herman on Saturday.

Mr. and Mrs. W. R. Williams left on Saturday for a visit at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Bettridge at Toledo, Ohio.

Mr. and Mrs. H. Riggs of Lafayette, Ind., were over the Fourth visitors at the home of the latter's mother, Mrs. J. L. Harden.

Frank Taylor and wife of Chicago were over Sunday and the Fourth, visitors at the home of his parents, Mr. and Mrs. W. T. Taylor.

Mr. and Mrs. R. M. Gurest, Mr. and Mrs. Farefield and daughter of Kenosha also Miss Emma VanDuzer of Chicago spent the fourth with W. J. VanDuzer and family.

Mr. and Mrs. Laurence Hoffman entertained the latter's cousin from Chicago the fore part of the week and also her brother-in-law and two children over the fourth.

Tiffany and Felter have received orders to move their coal sheds which now stand on land owned by the Soo Line Company. This preparation is for the erection of Antioch's new depot.

See Alden, Bidinge & Co. for anything in music. Pianos, phonographs and records. Two stores, 473 Market street, Kenosha, and 209 N. Genesee street, Waukegan. For piano tuning send to us.

Mr. and Mrs. Lee Middendorff returned the latter part of last week from Oklahoma where they have been living for the past three or four years, with the intention of making their future home in this locality.

On Account of the extreme heat Rev. Stixrud preached his sermon in the basement of the church last Sunday evening, and says that he will continue to do so every time that the excessive temperature makes the auditorium of the church uncomfortable.

If you are interested in the real estate proposition offered by Geo. M. Bradley of Franklin Park, don't fail to take advantage of the free excursion to that place on Wednesday July 12 leaving Antioch at 6:52 a. m. and returning at 3:13 p. m. the same day.

If you need a nice summer dress call and see my samples, lawns, gingham, mulls and silks in strips, dots, checks, and plain, all colors, broadcloth, serges, panamas, and infact everything in the dress goods line. Goods arrive the third day after ordered. Mrs. A. G. Watson.

Wanted—Local and traveling sales men representing our reliable goods. Any man of good appearance who is not afraid of work can make this a satisfactory and permanent business. Write at once for terms. Outfit free. Territory unlimited. Big money can be made. Apply quick. Allen Nursery Co., Rochester, N. Y.

Last Thursday Miss Ruth VanDuzer entertained a number of her friends at her home at Maple Lawn. The lawn was beautifully decorated with Japanese lanterns, music and games were indulged in. The most amusing feature of the evening was a marshmallow roast that was highly enjoyed by all after which they departed for their home voting Miss Ruth an ideal hostess.

Mr. Krumrey moved into the James cottage on Orchard street this week.

Mr. and Mrs. John Drury went to Chicago on Friday last remaining till Tuesday evening of this week.

Miss Eleanor Moore of Chicago visited over the Fourth at the home of her aunt, Miss Libbie Moore at this place.

Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Stewart of Millburn were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. W. J. White and other friends this week.

Miss Pearl Lux returned to Chicago Wednesday evening after having spent the fore part of the week at the home of her parents here.

Mr. and Mrs. Elmo Zugschwert of Austin, Ill., visited from Saturday over the Fourth here with the latter's brother, Lefe Bell and family.

Mrs. Minnie Reymaker and Mrs. Ward Little of Waukegan were called here last week to attend the funeral of their father, Mr. Herman.

Mrs. W. F. Ziegler gave a musical at her home Thursday evening. Quite a large number were in attendance and the evening was much enjoyed by all.

Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Cropper of Chicago spent the latter part of the past week in Antioch being called here by the death of the latter's father Mr. Herman.

The Antioch Band boys report a very successful picnic at Silver Lake on the Fourth, although the crowd was rather small on account of the extreme heat. About \$300 was taken in.

The crowd at the picnic at Cushings on the Fourth was not as large as it might have been had the weather been a little more conducive to pleasure seeking. However all that did attend had the best kind of a time. Everyone looked for the man with tag number "2" but he succeeded in escaping capture and at the end of a most enjoyable day he was still free.

The extreme hot weather which has continued for the past week was broken Wednesday evening when the wind changed to the northwest. Although we had no rain the change to cooler was thoroughly appreciated by man and beast. The thermometer since the first of July has registered, as recorded by J. C. James, as follows: Saturday, 97; Sunday, 99; Monday, 102; Tuesday, 102, and Wednesday, 105.

Assistant Superintendent of streets of Waukegan R. L. Smart was struck by an auto run by Dr. Bouton Tuesday afternoon while Mr. Smart was supervising the cleaning of the water hydrants on the north side. It appears that after Mr. Smart had flushed one hydrant, the valve refused to close, and he started toward a catch basin, to direct one of his men to cut the grass from around the hydrant and allow the water to flow into the basin. Dr. Bouton, he claims, was driving at a low rate of speed along the way and was watching the water, and did not see Mr. Smart's rig until close to it. It was too late to stop, and the machine struck the buggy, damaging one wheel. No one was injured.

GIRAFFE A CURIOUS BRUTE

Though Exceedingly Frightened by Slight Rustle, He Is Quite Indifferent to Loud Noises.

Among the curious characteristics of the giraffe is its strange indifference to loud noises, as contrasted with its peculiar "scarciness" with reference to slight sounds. Noisy sounds, like that of a man walking near in hobnailed boots, the giraffe does not appear to notice, but should it be approached by a woman whose skirts give out but the slightest rustle, the sound thereof causes the giraffe to start up with pricked ears and eyes distended in fear.

Officials of a zoological institution, situated near a canal, tell of a curious instance of this peculiarity of giraffes. After a terrible explosion of gunpowder on a barge on the canal, the keepers were astonished to observe that the giraffes took little notice of the tremendous blast. They jumped to their feet, but almost at once laid down again, when they found that nothing extraordinary had happened in their inclosure. But, were a keeper at night to creep along outside that inclosure in his stocking feet, the queer beasts would exhibit such terror that one would imagine them about to dash themselves in terror against the fences.

Giraffes fear the lurking foe, and a big bang scares them hardly at all. To them the faint, rustling sound is a token of the greatest danger. In that respect they are like deer.

Good Stickers. There are some practical makeshifts for mullage. White of egg will be found quite as good as mullage for sealing a letter. Another substitute is a bit of cold boiled potato rubbed over the paper, the paper then being held in place firmly.

WAS NOT FOR STARS ALONE

Amateur Astronomer's New Telescope Enables His Wife to Make Some Important Discoveries.

"I became interested in astronomy not so very long ago," relates a man who has money enough to indulge his hobbies, "and I purchased a pretty good sized telescope, which I mounted in the cupola of my house. For several weeks I interested myself in making observations of the star-sprinkled heavens. After a while, however, I got tired of the pastime, and one evening my wife announced that she was going up to make a few observations on her own account.

"She had been on the roof rather more than an hour, I reckon, when she came back downstairs with a satisfied look on her face.

"Did you make any observations, my dear?" I asked her.

"Well, I should rather guess I did," she gurgles, her face alight with enthusiasm.

"Some important discoveries, I presume?" I pursued, with all the sarcasm I could put into my voice.

"Important is a mild term," she answered. "Jimmy DeCourcy is out walking with that horrid woman who had all that divorce court notoriety last month. Please don't ever invite him here again for dinner. Mr. and Mrs. Smythe are having an awful family row in their dining room and their curtains are up. Daisy Oliver must be engaged to Dick Sturtevant, for they are sitting on her back porch and he has his arm around her." (Parenthetically—they live about a mile from our house. It's a remarkable fine telescope.) "Old Dr. Bullittude is mowing his lawn to save 25 cents, and he's doing it after dark so that nobody will see him. Josie Summerville went down to the drug store and met Shannon Ellis there and went for a walk with him, although her father has forbidden her ever to speak to him again.

Mrs. White's washing is still on the line and it's going to rain before morning. And what do you think—the Porters are over at the Browns playing bridge, though Mrs. Porter told me yesterday that she would never speak to Mrs. Brown again. And—

"But what's the use? She made more discoveries in this little town in one hour than I could record in the solar system in two months."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

A Blank Shame.

"What is the matter?" Inquired Her Dearest Friend, as she was ushered into the boudoir of her newly married chum and found, instead of the vision of happiness she had expected, a disheveled heroine largely dissolved in tears. "What is the matter?"

"Algeron has gone away for a week."

"But, my child, you don't mean to say that you are such turtle doves that you can't spare him for a week without making a scene like this?"

"Oh, no, it isn't that at all! Of course, it is hard to live alone, but he has at least shown me what a monster he is."

"Why, this is shocking! What can he have done? You haven't found he was already married or—"

"No, no, not it's only that he is a heartless, miserly creature. Only think! I asked him to leave me a check to pay for things while he was away."

"Well, surely he didn't refuse?"

"No; worse than that—for worse! He just wanted to wound and humiliate me! He left me a check, all dated and signed, complete, except that he didn't put any amount in! Wasn't that very cruel?"—Judge.

Airing a Fumigated Room.

To air a room that has been fumigated after a contagious sickness, before entering it, this plan is suggested. Before sealing up the room for fumigating, fasten two screw-eyes into the lower edge of the upper sash of a window in the room; to these tie a heavy cord, leaving the loop between long enough to hang within easy reach of a window on the floor below. After the room has been sufficiently fumigated, pull the cord from the lower window, thus opening the upper window and letting the fresh air in and the close air out.—Woman's Home Companion.

Way of Weak Humanity.

I see the right and I approve it, too; condemn the wrong and yet the wrong pursue.—Samuel Gai

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the Signature of *Chas. H. Littlejohn*

LOOK HERE

Come to Loon Lake and buy your hard and soft coal and feed. A Square Deal Guaranteed to Everyone. O. A. NELSON & SON

Are You Looking For Comfort?

We Have it for \$2.50

In our kid, hand turned, seamless shoes, low heels and without a tip. A soft, easy, glove fitting shoe for women that will relieve your tired, aching feet. Buy good shoes, get them well fitted and there is no reason why your feet should hurt.

Ask for Our "Seamless Comfort"

ANTIOCH CASH SHOE STORE

GOOD SHOES

NEW HARNESS STORE

Competition makes prices. And if we can't show you a better proposition than the other fellow then deal with the other fellow. We repair and manufacture harness, buggy and buss curtains and decks—everything in our line.

BRING US SOMETHING WE CAN'T DO

ANTIOCH HARNESS STORE

VAN PATTEN BUILDING

Can't Do Without 'Em

You'll need talcum Powder, pure castile soap, nursing bottles and fittings, and a dozen other things for the baby.

We Can Supply Baby's Needs

B. J. HOOPER, Druggist

Lake Villa, Ill.

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An Old House

is as Easily Wired as a New One in Course of Construction

A wired house is a modern house and the improvement—which costs but a moderate sum—adds materially to its value.

It places at the command of the occupants all the manifold service of the Central Station

The most perfect of artificial illuminants and power to operate a great variety of labor saving appliances are then available for

Electric Service is a Luxury in Everything But the Cost

Ask for particulars of our plan of wiring houses at cost—24 MONTHS TO PAY—no interest.

North Shore Electric Co.

J. C. JAMES, JR.

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T. N. DONNELLY & CO.

Loan and Diamond Brokers

New Number 24 and 26 North Dearborn St.

116 Dearborn St. Chicago, Ill.

Diamonds, Watches and all kinds of Jewelry at less than cost. At half the price you pay regular stores.

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Lawyer and Notary Public. Practice all courts. Firm property for sale. Damage suits and collections of wages a specialty. Fire and Life Insurance

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Waukegan Illinois

Lotus Camp No. 557 M. W. A.

Meets at 7:30 the first and third Monday evening of every month in Woodmen hall, Antioch, Ill. Visiting neighbors always welcome.

L. M. JONES, V. C.

J. C. James, Clerk

SEQUOIA LODGE No. 827, A. F. & A. M.

hold regular communication on the first and third Wednesday evenings of every month. Visiting Brethren always welcome.

W. F. ZIEGLER, W. M.

FRANK HUBER, Sec'y

The Eastern Star meets second and fourth Thursdays of each month.
MABEL GRIMM, W. M.

IDA OSBORN, Sec'y

Spectacles Scientifically Fitted



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112 Genesee St., Waukegan, Illinois

BATTERSHALL'S
JULY BARGAIN SALES

GROCERIES		GROCERIES		DRY GOODS	
Kingsford Silver Gloss starch	.07	Bakers Chocolate per lb.	.30	15c red figured percales, yd.	.10
Kingsford Corn starch	.07	3 cans tomatoes	.25	7c & 8c standard prints, yd.	.05
10 pkgs. Argo starch	.25	3 cans corn	.25	Apron gingham, yd.	.08
10 bars Swift's Pride soap	.25	2 cans Pet. corn	.25	12c silklines, yd.	.08
6 bars Nephth soap	.25	Full cream cheese per lb.	.15	7 spoils thread, coarse No.	.25
8 bars Swift's white Id'ry soap	.25	Ground pepper per lb.	.20	3 cards safety pins	.05
7 bars Fairbanks tar soap	.25	Gold Flake baking powder lb.	.15	Men's halbrigen underwear	.25
9 bars Lenox soap	.25	2 Yeast Foam or Magic yeast	.05	Mennen's talcum powder	.15
4 bottles A. B. stove polish	.25	2 lbs. tea siftings	.25	Colgate's talcum powder	.15
8 pkgs. Johnson wash powder	.25	Special blend tea for icing, lb.	.50	Lyons teeth powder	.15
25c bottle St. Croix Maple syrup	.15	Salada tea, lb.	.60	Mosquito netting, bolt	.45
		Royal baking powder, lb.	.45		

F. D. BATTERSHALL

General Merchandise

Grayslake, Illinois

STEEL REPORT OUT

SMITH SAYS TRUST OWNS 75 PER CENT. OF ALL LAKE ORES.

MUCH 'WATER' IS ELIMINATED

Strength of United States Corporation is Shown to Be Due to Its Ownership of Large Portion of Crude Product.

Washington.—President Taft made public the much discussed and long expected report on the United States Steel corporation submitted to him by the bureau of corporations.

Signed by Herbert Knox Smith, commissioner of corporations, the report makes no recommendations and is almost wholly narrative in form. Mr. Smith declares that restriction of competition was a prime object of the organizers of the steel corporation, or so-called "trust."

Capitalized at \$1,402,000,000, the corporation, he asserts, had tangible property worth only \$682,000,000. By constant reinvestment of earnings, however, the report points out, much of the "water" in the company has been eliminated.

The steel corporation now owns 75 per cent. of the lake ores, having recently concentrated its efforts to securing these properties. On this point the report says:

"Indeed, in so far as the steel corporation's position in the entire iron and steel industries is of monopolistic character, it is chiefly through its control of ore holdings and the transportation of ore."

Discussing in detail how "the impending struggle of the giants" was averted almost over night by the formation of the great combination of combinations, taking in 250 subsidiary companies controlling 60 per cent. of the total crude and finished steel production of the country, the report says:

"Until 1895 the bulk of the business was distributed among a very considerable number of concerns. There was sharp competition, modified by frequent pools of greater or less duration and effectiveness."

Then came an era of great combinations, the report continues, with capitalizations ranging from \$30,000,000 to \$100,000,000, mergers of many smaller companies, which, instead of eliminating competition, threatened to bring price cutting on a larger scale than ever before. In 1899-1900 there were three great companies—the Carnegie company, Federal Steel and National Steel—dominating the production of crude and semi-finished products, and six concerns—the American Steel and Wire, American Tin Plate, American Steel Hoop, American Sheet Steel, National Tube and American Bridge—controlling the lighter finished products.

This was the period when the "struggle of the giants" was impending and when the formation of the United States Steel corporation was conceived and brought about. All nine of the companies named were combined, and later the Union Steel company, and in 1907, the Tennessee Coal, Iron and Railroad company were taken over. The promoting syndicate putting the deal through netted \$62,500,000 in cash.

The commissioner finds that competition, so far as prices are concerned, has been modified by the policy of "co-operation" inaugurated at the "Gary dinners," about which so much has been said before the congressional steel investigating committee.

The present valuation of the combine's tangible property is placed at \$1,187,000,000, as against \$1,402,000,000 outstanding securities, an increase of about \$487,000,000 in property, while only about \$66,000,000 has been added to capitalization.

BALKS PLAN TO FIX VOTE

La Follette Objects to Proposal to Take a Ballot on Reciprocity Bill July 24.

Washington.—An attempt by Chairman Penrose of the senate finance committee to fix July 24 for a vote on the Canadian reciprocity bill was defeated in the senate through Senator La Follette's objection.

The debate indicated that some of the Republican insurgents and some Democrats will fight to have the wool revision and the free list bills passed first so that the president will have to act on them before the senate passes the reciprocity bill.

A severe wind rain and hail storm swept over Washington. It blew sixty miles an hour about the capitol, causing so much disturbance that the senate adjourned. Senator Borah was speaking and his colleagues found it impossible to hear him.

Mother Slays Children and Herself. Lockey, Tex.—Searchers found the body of Mrs. Maude McCrary of Los Angeles, Cal., hanging from a windmill in the rear of a house she had been occupying, and the bodies of her three children, with their throats cut, in the weeds near the dwelling.

Banner Connecticut Peach Crop. New Haven, Conn.—Advices received here from important centers of the peach raising industry of the state point to a banner crop for this year.

KENOSHA MAN QUILTS

NATHAN ALLEN RETIRES AS HEAD OF BIG LEATHER FIRM.

Alleged He Furnished Money to Buy Jewels Which Mrs. Jenkins Is Charged With Smuggling.

Kenosha, Wis.—Nathan Allen, the millionaire leather manufacturer who is cashed in the Cassie Chadwick-like financing of Mrs. Helen Dwell Jenkins to an amount believed to approximate \$1,600,000, and which the United States customs authorities at New York allege were smuggled into this country, has retired from active business.

Announcement was made from the offices of N. R. Allen & Sons company here that Mr. Allen had resigned as president and member of the board of directors of the big leather concern.

About three months ago Mr. Allen resigned from the board of directors of the First National bank of Kenosha, a post which he had held for several years. Charles Chester Allen, a nephew, succeeded to the positions vacated by his uncle in the bank and the leather company.

When Charles Chester Allen was asked whether his uncle had been forced to resign, he made an emphatic denial.

New York.—Collector William Loeb, Jr., declared that all the plans made by Richard Parr, deputy surveyor of the port, for visiting Chicago to investigate the smuggling charges against Nathan Allen, millionaire leather man of Kenosha, Wis., Mrs. Helen Dwell Jenkins and John R. Collins, their southern friend, were laid before Secretary of the Treasury MacVeagh at Washington before Parr started on his trip.

Pending official developments in the case, ten men and women of social prominence in this city are under surveillance and the names of a score are on the suspect list of Collector Loeb. What particularly stimulates him are intimations he has received that the underground channel through his nets is still open and that members of his staff are implicated.

GIBBONS PRIEST FIFTY YEARS

Cardinal Celebrates Mass of Thanksgiving on the Anniversary of His Ordination.

Baltimore, July 1.—In a little chapel in a home where he is visiting, about 50 miles from Baltimore, Cardinal Gibbons offered up a mass of thanksgiving in honor of the most momentous event of his long career. He completes 50 years of a successful priesthood



Cardinal Gibbons.

and 25 years as cardinal and nominal head of the Roman Catholic church in the United States. It was on June 30, 1861, that Father Gibbons, after finishing his education for the priesthood at St. Mary's seminary, was ordained at the cathedral here by Archbishop Keeney. Just 25 years later, June 30, 1886, the red hat was conferred on him, also at the cathedral.

HARVARD WINS THE VARSITY

Beats Out Yale Crew in Annual Rowing Test—Minor Events Are Divided.

New London, Conn.—Harvard won the annual boat race from Yale here by a liberal margin. At one point the Crimson boat was nine lengths ahead of the Blue craft.

The Cambridge men caught the water easily and took the lead from the start, and at the finish were pulling easily. An aeroplane circled over the course during the progress of the race.

The official time of the varsity race was: Harvard, 22:44; Yale, 23:40½. Harvard won by fourteen lengths. Yale pulled out a victory in the freshmen eight by a superb spurt in the last half mile, while the Harvard substitute varsity fours, leading from the start, defeated Yale by two lengths. Both races were rowed well, but a contrary wind and a slack tide made the time slow.

Regiments to Quit Texas. Washington.—After a talk with Secretary of War Sullivan and Major General Wood, chief of staff of the army, President Taft authorized the withdrawal of four regiments from the maneuver division at San Antonio, Tex. The regiments will be withdrawn in the next thirty days.

Iditarod City, Alaska, Burned. Seattle, Wash.—Iditarod City, Alaska, was nearly destroyed by fire on June 26. News of the conflagration has just been received here.

MONEY CAN'T BUY SOME THINGS



INDICT WIRE TRUST

FEDERAL GRAND JURY RETURNS NINE INDICTMENTS AGAINST ALLEGED MONOPOLY.

PROMINENT MEN ARE NAMED

Companies and Individuals Affiliated With Steel Industry Are Charged With Restraint of Trade in Violation of the Sherman Act.

New York.—Nine indictments were returned by a federal grand jury here against as many associations and a long list of individuals comprising the so-called "wire trust."

Among some of the prominent individuals named as officers of the companies composing the alleged pools are the following:

Frank J. Gould, president of the Old Dominion Iron and Nail Works of Virginia; Herbert L. Satterlee, Haber-shaw Wire company; William P. Palmer, president of the American Steel and Wire company; Charles F. Brooks, vice-president of the Ansonia Brass and Copper company and a member of the Republican national committee from Connecticut; Henry G. Stoddard, president of the Trenton Iron company; Erskine Hewitt, vice-president of the Trenton Iron company; Frank N. Phillips, president of the American Electrical works, and Ferdinand W. Roehling of John A. Roehling, Sons & Co.

The companies indicted are: The Barn Copper Wire association, the Wire Rope Manufacturers' association, the Lead Encased Rubber Cable association, the Fine Magnet Wire association, the Underground Power Cable association, the Horsehoose Manufacturers' association, the Telephone Cable association and the Weatherproof and Magnet Wire association.

Only two of the associations named are subsidiaries of the United States Steel corporation—namely, the Trenton Iron works and the American Steel and Wire company.

The offense with which they are charged is unlawful combination in restraint of trade in wire products in violation of the anti-trust law.

Herbert Satterlee is a son-in-law of J. Pierpont Morgan and Frank Gould is the well-known financial and street railway magnate.

FLIES OVER NIAGARA FALLS

Airman Seachy Circles Cataract in Aeroplane, Skims Surface of Rapids and Lands Safely.

Niagara Falls, N. Y., June 28.—With the whirl of his biplane motor drowned in the roar of the cataract and man and machine momentarily obscured in spray and mist, Lincoln Beachy, the California aviator, after circling above the falls, swooped beneath the arches of the upper steel bridge and down the gorge almost to the whirlpool. It was the first time a bird-man had cut through the air currents and mist clouds and leaping foam caused by Niagara's falls and rapids that have injured so many adventurers to their death.

Roof Falls, Seven Killed. Buffalo, N. Y.—Seven workmen were crushed to death and seven others seriously injured in the collapse of the roof and other portions of the Buffalo water department's new pumping station.

One in 500 Can Sell Fireworks. New York.—A permit has been refused to 499 of the 500 applicants for permits to sell fireworks in New York on July 4, because their shops are not located in fireproof buildings.

HINES DENIES STORY

Dolares Funk Suggested Fund Be Raised.

Lumberman on Stand Before Lorimer Investigating Committee—Perjury Is Hinted At.

Washington.—Edward Hines, the Chicago lumberman, denied on the witness stand the story of Clarence S. Funk that he (Hines) had asked \$10,000 for the election of Senator Lorimer. He also contradicted the testimony of W. H. Cook as to the alleged telephone conversation with Governor Deeney.

Hines gave his version of the much discussed talk with Funk at the Union League club at Chicago, said he was sitting in the club with Fred Carney of Marinetta, Wis.; Charles Hall, Sault Ste. Marie, and Isaac Baker of Chicago. Mr. Funk approached and shook hands.

The witness continued: "He (Funk) said: 'I am very glad to hear of Mr. Lorimer's election to the senate.' I said I was glad to hear him say so. He said, 'I would like very much to have you arrange to introduce me to Senator Lorimer. I have never met him.'"

"Then we walked over toward the entrance of the club and he said: 'I understand the senator must have been put to more or less expense for this senatorship, and he ought not to stand it. The business interests ought to take it off his hands. We would like to contribute!'

"I said, 'I do not know anything about that. I will see about it, and let you know.'"

Hines said he did not tell Lorimer Funk wanted to contribute.

After listening to Hines' denial of testimony by Funk and Cook, Senator Kanyon exclaimed:

"Well, there will be some prosecutions for perjury right here."

Referring to the much-discussed telephone conversation, Mr. Hines denied positively that he said, "Hello, Governor Deeney," or spoke about the use of money in the election. He denied knowing anything about the use of money to elect Senator Lorimer.

Mr. Hines swore that Mr. Lorimer himself, not Governor Deeney, was at the Springfield end of the wire. He assured Mr. Lorimer, then a congressman, that he had been requested by Senator Aldrich to say that President Taft, Senator Pearson and the rest of the national administration were for Lorimer for senator, "and you must be elected."

In testifying, Mr. Hines admitted saying he might "come down on a train," but made no mention of money.

FIRE ON BATTLESHIP OHIO

Capt. Buchanan Orders After Magazine, Containing Large Quantity of High Explosives, Flooded.

New York.—Fire, starting in the after turret of the battleship Ohio in the Brooklyn navy yard, became so threatening that the after magazine, containing hundreds of pounds of high explosives, was flooded on orders from Captain Buchanan.

Henwood Found Guilty. Denver, Colo.—The jury in the case of Frank H. Henwood of New York, tried on the charge of killing George E. Copeland, returned a verdict of second-degree murder. Copeland was standing near Henwood in the barroom of the Brown Palace hotel when Henwood shot and killed Sylvester von Phil.

Head of College Resigns. Galesburg, Ill.—President W. F. McVey of Hemming college, Abingdon, Ill., has tendered his resignation.

QUAKE JARS COAST

EARTH SHOCKS, HEAVIEST SINCE 1906, MAKE SAN FRANCISCO TREMBLE.

SKY-SCRAPERS ARE ROCKED

Central California and Western Nevada Are Jarred—Property Damage Slight—People Flee Into Streets in Panic.

San Francisco.—Two earthquake shocks, the heaviest since the big shake of 1906, and separated by only a few seconds, jarred the central part of California and western Nevada.

The first sharp shock, experienced at 2:01 o'clock, was followed within a few seconds by one of similar intensity, each lasting about five seconds. Only slight damage was reported from any section, but in San Francisco, Oakland and other cities in the affected area, panic seized upon crowds in stores and restaurants, and there was a pell mell exodus from the large buildings.

One peculiar feature of the earthquake was that it did not appear to follow the old "fault" in the earth's crust, which has been the playground of tremors in the past, but extended from the seacoast eastward to the Sierras, including Elberta's exempt mountain areas.

It was felt to the northward of Sacramento in the Sacramento valley, southward as far as Fresno, and to the east to Carson and Reno, Nev., the former place experiencing the heaviest shock in its history.

Some slight damage was done to buildings in San Francisco. Heavy stones in the cornice of the Mechanics' bank building were moved slightly out of alignment; superficial cracks were made in several skyscrapers; cornices of the new post office building were disarranged; and minor damage was done to the interior walls of a number of other structures.

Within a few seconds after the first shock many downtown buildings were depopulated by a rush to the streets. Telephone and telegraph service was suspended by the operators deserting their posts.

Herbert Hadley, a lodging house inmate, died of fright, and some cases of hysteria and of cuts or bruises received in the panic were treated at the hospitals.

Santa Rosa, which suffered a great disaster in proportion to its size than did San Francisco in the catastrophe of 1906, scarcely felt the shock.

San Jose, another heavy sufferer in 1906, reported the shock was the severest experienced since that time, but it did no serious damage.

Stockton and Fresno residents were frightened by the jarring, but there, as in Sacramento, where the state offices were deserted in a hurry as a result of the shock, the damage to buildings was trifling.

In Carson City, Nev., the shock was severe. The federal court was in session and judge, jury and attorneys rushed to the street.

EXPRESS PROBE IS ORDERED

Commerce Board Will Make Sweeping Inquiry Into Companies' Rate Charges and Business Methods.

Washington.—A sweeping investigation of all the express companies doing business in the United States was formally ordered by the interstate commerce commission.

This action follows close on a remarkable move made in filing with the commission new schedules of tariffs in all parts of the country. Although it will take several months to compare these new with the old rates, it is understood the companies have reduced most of their charges.

The question of a deep probe of express companies' affairs has been under consideration by the commission ever since its reorganization last January. It was decided a fortnight ago to embark upon the inquiry, but the announcement was withheld. In making public the order the commission stated that the filing of new rates by the companies will affect the investigation in no way.

The inquiry will be without limit as to scope or time. In the words of the official announcement, the investigation is ordered "to determine whether such rates, classifications, regulations or practices, or any of them, are unjust or unreasonable, or unjustly discriminatory, or unduly preferential or prejudicial, or otherwise in violation of any of the provisions" of the interstate commerce act, "and to determine the manner and method in which the business of said express companies and each of them is conducted."

About a year ago, however, 100 commercial organizations filed a request for a general investigation of the express trust, with a view to the equitable reduction of the rates charged.

McCreary Wins in Kentucky. Louisville, Ky.—Returns from the state Democratic primary indicate that James B. McCreary was nominated over William Addams for governor and that Ollie M. James made a runaway race with Thomas H. Paynter for the United States senate.

Aged Packer Kills Himself. Indianapolis.—Albert W. Coffin of the Coffin-Fletcher Peking company committed suicide by shooting himself at his home. He was sixty-one years old.

ECZEMA TORTURES INSTANTLY RELIEVED

Cured by an External Treatment

You are remarkably fortunate if you are without some skin trouble. It may be only pimples or blackheads, or chapped hands, or the accidental sore, cut, scald, burn or boil, or the carbuncle or felon, or perhaps the more serious diseases of eczema, herpes, erythema, seborrhea, or psoriasis, or inflamed piles, or some common irritation of the skin. There is one standard sovereign remedy within your ready reach, and which you can purchase at any druggist's. It is Resinol Ointment, put up in screw-top oint containers, selling at fifty cents and a dollar, according to size. It is ever ready for use, and as easy to apply as cold cream or vasoline. Thousands of physicians enthusiastically prescribe Resinol Ointment, and hundreds of thousands of families depend upon it, and are never without it. Resinol Soap is a chemically pure toilet soap of the highest grade. It contains in a modified form the same medication as Resinol Ointment, and is recognized as a preventive for many skin troubles, including blackheads, chapped hands and pimples. There is nothing better for the cleansing of the scalp and shampooing. It prevents the falling out of the hair. It is the infant's soap, par excellence, keeping the skin sweet and healthy and preventing many of the troubles which so often attack the delicate skin of the child. You will find the Resinol Ointment and Soap at all druggists. Resinol Chemical Co., Baltimore, Md.

UNDERTAKING FOR MISSIONARY.



"There are a good many thankless jobs."

"Such as trying to make vegetarians of the cannibals."

BABY'S HAIR ALL CAME OUT

"When my first baby was six months old he broke out on his head with little bumps. They would dry up and leave a scald. Then it would break out again and it spread all over his head. All the hair came out and his head was scaly all over. Then his face broke out all over in red bumps and it kept spreading until it was on his hands and arms. I bought several boxes of ointment, gave him blood medicine, and had two doctors to treat him, but he got worse all the time. He had it about six months when a friend told me about Cuticura. I sent and got a bottle of Cuticura Resolvent, a cake of Cuticura Soap and a box of Cuticura Ointment. In three days after using them he began to improve. He began to take long naps and to stop scratching his head. After taking two bottles of Resolvent, two boxes of Ointment and three cakes of Soap he was sound and well, and never had any breaking out of any kind. His hair came out in little curls all over his head. I don't think anything else would have cured him except Cuticura."

"I have bought Cuticura Ointment and Soap several times since to use for cuts and sores and have never known them to fail to cure what I put them on. I think Cuticura is a great remedy and would advise any one to use it. Cuticura Soap is the best that I have ever used for toilet purposes." (Signed) Mrs. F. E. Harmon, R. F. D. 2, Aloka, Tenn., Sept. 10, 1910.

Their Favorite Alibi. Cook—How do you get out of it when the missus scolds you for not answering the bell? Waitress—I always tell her I was making mayonnaise.—Harper's Bazar.

Stop the Pain. The hurt of a burn or a cut stops when Cole's Carbolic is applied. It heals quickly and prevents scars. 25c and 50c by druggists. For free sample, write to J. W. Cole & Co., Black River Falls, Wis.

The really great never seek notoriety, neither do they like to have it thrust upon them. They are too busy to want to be taken notice of.

Smokers Find Lewis' Single Blade No cigar better quality than most 10c cigars.

Love is the only thing that more than pays for all it gets.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Cures all blood humors, all eruptions, clears the complexion, creates an appetite, aids digestion, relieves that tired feeling, gives vigor and vim.

Get it today in usual liquid form or chocolate tablets called Barantabs.

NATIONAL CAPITAL AFFAIRS

Spending a Million a Day on Roads



WASHINGTON.—One million dollars a day is the record that will be established throughout the United States as the expenditure for improving and maintaining public roads. Never before in the history of the country has there been such interest in the improvement of highways, and with the legislatures of the states appropriating millions of dollars for this purpose, the good roads movement has received its greatest impetus since the foundation of the republic.

The money that will be expended on the roads of this country during the next six months will be more than ever before in the same period of time. In 1904 the total expenditure for the construction and maintenance of roads and bridges in the United States amounted to about \$30,000,000, but the expenditure for this purpose in 1911 will aggregate about \$140,550,000. Exclusive of Sundays and legal holidays, the outlay for roads will amount to \$1,000,000 a day during the present road building season. This includes all moneys raised by local taxation, bond issue, state appropriation and private subscriptions.

"Every state in the Union," said Logan Waller Page, director of the

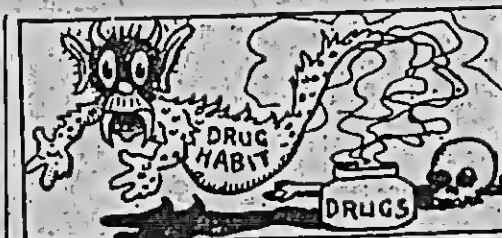
United States office of public roads, in telling of the results of the great campaign for good roads, "seems at last to be thoroughly aroused to the benefits derived from investments in improved highways."

In California this state has issued \$18,000,000 in bonds with which to build a system of state highways. This work will begin during the present season. In the state of Connecticut about \$2,500,000 will be expended this year out of the state treasury for trunk line and state aid roads. Of the \$5,000,000 bond issue recently authorized in Maryland more than \$1,250,000 will be available this year for trunk line and state aid roads. Massachusetts will expend from state revenues over \$1,000,000 for the construction and maintenance of state roads. It is expected that at least \$5,000,000 will be expended on state aid roads and on trunk line systems in the state of New York, in addition to \$7,000,000 already raised by local taxation. In 1910, thirty counties in Ohio voted \$2,500,000 in bonds to be expended this year. Ohio will also expend about \$500,000 from the state revenues for road improvement. In Pennsylvania, the state aid appropriation will probably amount to over \$1,000,000, and a \$50,000,000 bond issue is being considered. Various counties in Tennessee will expend \$1,500,000 from bond issues. In Virginia, \$2,500,000 has been authorized by various counties, to be expended this year, while over \$250,000 has been appropriated in the state of Wisconsin, in accordance with the state aid system.

Number of Dope Fiends Is Increasing

ACCORDING to statistics collected by government investigators, we are becoming a nation of drug fiends. The number of persons addicted to this degrading and debasing habit is placed at 4,000,000, and the evil is constantly growing. With the object of warning the country, the United States government has issued a bulletin, cautioning the people against what is known as the "habit-forming" compounds. The experts employed by the government are certain that new drug fiends are being created every year through the insidious patent medicine and the soft drink that contain a trace of the narcotic agents which finally form the terrible drug habit. There are 100 sanitariums throughout the country for the cure of this mind-wrecking habit and there are hundreds of graves being filled every year with unfortunate victims of the drugs.

Never a day goes by that some murder, death, defecation or suicide because of the drug falls to occur. Tired workers driven to the ragged edge of human endurance learn to use opium or cocaine or other seductive drugs and sooner or later they depart this life by means of a rope, carbolic



acid or a leap from a bridge. Society girls in search of a new sensation take up the habit and drift down to the under world. The drug evil spreads its ravages in all classes of life.

The bureau of chemistry, under the direction of its chief, Dr. H. W. Wiley, which made a far-reaching investigation of the drug habit, was appalled by the results of its inquiry. It found that the amount of opium being imported into the United States has doubled within the last generation. It discovered that hundreds of preparations for the cure of headaches and the relief of pain that are being sold every day were filled with alluring, ensnaring agents that create the drug user's lotus land. It found that over 150,000 ounces of cocaine were being consumed annually by the drug users of the country.

Midshipmen Being Trained for Japan



THE 194 midshipmen who recently graduated at the United States naval academy, and whom it is proposed to create ensigns as soon as possible, have in the last year of their course received special training to fit them peculiarly for a war with Japan. A member of the class has let the secret out. The hundreds of other midships will be similarly treated. The members of the graduating class during the last four months have been familiarized with the principal naval bases, armaments, naval forces, and resources of Japan, and they have in theory fought naval battles with Japan.

It could not be learned who had given the orders to instruct the mid-

shipmen what to do in case of a war with Japan, and the greatest possible secrecy has been maintained while the teaching was going on. In many of the places and instructions the name of Japan was not mentioned at all, and the author of them simply said, "the navy of the strongest Asiatic power."

It was further stated by the instructor that he understood the 85 graduating cadets at West Point, N. Y., had received the same instructions as to land fighting that the midshipmen had in naval warfare. The member of the class upon promise that his name should not be revealed, said:

"We have been taught what to do in a moment's notice in case of war with Japan. Of course some of the papers, and in fact, a majority of them, did not mention Japan. They said 'an island empire' or 'an Asiatic nation,' or something like that. We have, in theory, fought a war on both sides of the continent—namely, on both the Pacific and Atlantic oceans."

Young "Hippo" for the Capital Zoo

A FINE young female hippopotamus from East Africa is the latest addition to the national zoological park in Washington. The hippopotamus is about two years old, weighs 830 pounds, and is an exceptionally fine specimen. The interest in the new arrival was almost as great as it was several years ago when former President Roosevelt received his famous obsequious animal from Menelik II of Abyssinia, which he promptly turned over to the national zoo.

The hippopotamus is of the species which inhabits the rivers and lakes of Africa south of the Sudan. She came direct from East Africa, via Germany, and was not born in captivity, but in the jungle, on the bank of some teeming African stream. She was about the biggest piece of live "freight" that has arrived in Washington in some time. Every preparation, however, had been made for her arrival, a new cage and tank having



been installed in one of the wings of the lion house.

Miss Hippo has the best accommodations at the zoo. Zoologically speaking, her apartment corresponds to a room and private bath in a hotel. The cage is divided in half, one part consisting of a big tank and the other a dry concrete surface amply large for her to move about without crowding against walls or bars. Although weighing nearly 830 pounds, she is regarded as something of an infant at present and therefore does not require or receive as great a quantity of food as a full-grown animal.

GREAT YEAR FOR FLYING MACHINES



AEROPLANE MAIL SERVICE - A VISION OF THE FUTURE

THIS is going to be the biggest year yet for aviation. Not only in America and Europe, but in far-off countries like Japan air craft are being built by the hundreds and scores of exhibitions are planned for the next few months. In this country and in Europe alone a total of more than \$1,500,000 is offered in prizes for aviators. No such wonderful progress in a new means of transportation has ever been witnessed in the world before. The flying machine is coming into general use more than twice as rapidly as did the automobile. Although travel by land and water will not be rivaled by travel in the air for many years to come, yet the airplane is likely to outstrip all other methods of rapid transportation within the next year or so.

America is still far behind Europe, both in the giving of prizes and the flying of machines. This, however, is not likely to continue to be the case. Not even France is showing more activity in aviation than America is beginning to. The list of prizes that are open for competition thus far this year in America totals almost \$500,000. Under the auspices of the Chicago Aero club, there will be a tournament that in the wealth of its prizes and the distinction of its contestants will exceed anything the world yet has seen. The most expert of pilots will be in charge and the most famous of inventors will there meet in contest. The prizes are fixed at a minimum of \$200,000. At the very first meeting of the club, called by Harold F. McCormick, \$80,000 was subscribed, and since then the total originally designated has been made up.

Like all the other contests of this year, it will be a cross-country meet—that is, it will be a long-distance affair and not merely an exhibition. It will be utilitarian, and nothing will be permitted in the way of competition that will not have for its intent the evolution of the science of aviation. The Chicago Aero club in this particular is following closely the lines laid down by the Aero Club of America, which has for its basic principle the making of mere sport subsidiary to utility and advancement. Hence it is that it has enlisted hundreds of thousands of capital contributed by men whose economic genius forbids a questioning of the correctness of their forecast.

These men do not fly machines. But at their desks they write out the checks that stimulate "pilots" and induce inventors to their best efforts. They pay the expenses, precisely as "the grocery men" in the days of the Argonauts "sub-staked" the prospectors for gold and other precious metals.

Among the other prizes that will be competed for this summer is that offered by the Automobile Club of America, motor reliability, \$1,000. Then there is the \$15,000 prize offered by Edwin Gould for the most perfect and practical heavier-than-air flying machine designed and equipped with two or more separate motors and propellers so connected that they may be operated individually or together. There are two big prizes for long flights. One of these is \$50,000 for a flight across the continent, and the other \$30,000 for a flight from New York to St. Louis.

In England the biggest prize that has been hung up thus far this year is for the 1,000-mile race around Great Britain, and the winner's purse is \$50,000. On the continent the French government's competition for military aeroplanes has \$240,000 in prizes. The prizes at miscellaneous meets and circuits in Germany, Italy, Russia and Belgium amount to \$150,000. There are many big individual oysters. All

over the world the story is the same. They are having aviation meets in Hawaii, in China, in Japan, in Australia, in India, and even down in South Africa.

Almost as important as getting the right sort of motor is the finding of the secret of automatic stability of aeroplanes. More has been learned in the last twelve months about the swirls and turmoils that beset the navigator in the fields of air than ever was known before. But the aeroplane will have to become a steady, well-balanced machine under varying conditions before it can surpass the automobile in popularity and general use. Many devices are being tried to accomplish this end. There is no doubt that the problem will be solved satisfactorily before long, and that the annual death roll of the aeronauts will be cut down considerably.

A great many enthusiastic people have been urging their governments to stop building battleships and spend their millions for air craft. They have pointed out that for the cost of one Dreadnaught an aerial fleet that would darken the sky could be constructed. In fact, the nations of the world are feverishly preparing for aerial warfare. Great as has been the rivalry between the great powers to build and equip battleships, the rivalry between them for mastery of the air is fully as keen. Even the United States has caught the fever and within a few months expects to have 150 aeroplanes under its command. The last congress appropriated \$125,000 for the purchase and building of aeroplanes for naval and military purposes. The aerial corps is already under organization and the most noted aviators in the United States are now commissioned officers in it. The aerial corps of the regular army has been seeing some service during the maneuvers still under way in the southwest and have done scout duty for the marching columns.

The air of the United States will be full of machines during the summer. As in the old days, the nation rolled for its fighting sailors upon the seafaring men of the New England coast; in these later times it must rely upon the citizen aviator to aid in manning its machines in the event of a conflict.

In Europe the military use of the aeroplane is well recognized. Russia has given orders for the purchase of 300 warplanes of the latest type. Germany has anywhere from thirty to fifty dirigibles and a score of aeroplanes carefully guarded in her military department. England is nervously arming with warplanes, that she may be able to defend the air as she has long held the water. Italy is strong in the fighting potentiality of these new creatures.

A first-class steel warplane costs \$7,500 in the open market. The modern battleship costs nearly \$10,000,000, so that the cost for one battleship is a good-sized fleet of aerial craft might be assembled. In France the manufacturers are behind with their orders. They have been swamped with orders during the past few months and have enough now to keep them busy for a year.

His Promotion.

"When I was working on a salary," said the head of the firm, "I was always the first one in the establishment in the morning and the last one to leave it at night."

"Was you?" replied the office boy.

"How long did you keep it up?"

"How long did I keep it up? For twenty-two years."

"Good! It took you a long time to coax the boss to let you marry his daughter, didn't it?"

Cooling as an Icicle

If you want to think of crisp winter weather and sparkling frost; if you want to forget the heat and the dust and the thirst for real, cool comfort

DRINK

Coca-Cola

As sparkling, wholesome and refreshing as a spring house icicle. So next time you're hot or tired or thirsty, if you're anywhere near a place that sells Coca-Cola, go in and give yourself a real treat.

DELICIOUS—REFRESHING
THIRST-QUENCHING

5c Everywhere
THE COCA-COLA COMPANY
Atlanta, Ga.

Send for our interesting booklet, "The Truth About Coca-Cola"

Wherever you see an Arrow think of Coca-Cola



Edith—Papa wouldn't let me marry Mr. Stung because he smokes such cheap cigars.

Edward—He can't say that about me.

Edith—No, he says you smoke too expensive ones.

A Quaint Thought.

Miss Geraldine Farrar, seated in her deck chair on the George Washington, regarded a half-dozen urchins playing on the sunny deck, and then said with a pensive smile:

"I often wonder, considering what charming things children are, where all the queer old men come from!"

SPOHN'S DISTEMPER CURE will cure any possible case of DISTEMPER, PINK EYE, and the like among horses of all ages, and prevents all others in the same stable from having the disease. Also cures chicken cholera, and dog distemper. Any good druggist can supply you, or send to Mrs. 50 cents and \$1.00 a bottle. Agents wanted. Free book. Spohn Medical Co., Spec. Contagious Diseases, Goshen, Ind.

The Nature-Fake.

"Congratulations!"

"For what?"

"I hear one of your exhibits took a prize at the dog and poultry show."

"Well, keep still about it. I entered a skye terrier and he took first prize as a Mongolian hen!"

Important to Mothers.

Examine carefully every bottle of CASTORIA, a safe and sure remedy for infants and children, and see that it bears the Signature of *Dr. J. C. Fletcher*. In Use For Over 30 Years. Children Cry for Fletcher's Castoria.

In the Future.

"How did you get your start in life?"

"I got a flying start; I was born in an airship."

LANDS for sale in North Dakota, Montana and Canada. Write us for lists and terms. HODGSON REALTY COMPANY, Fargo, North Dakota.

The great question is not so much what money you have in your pocket as what you will buy with it.—Ruskin.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for Children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic, 25c a bottle.

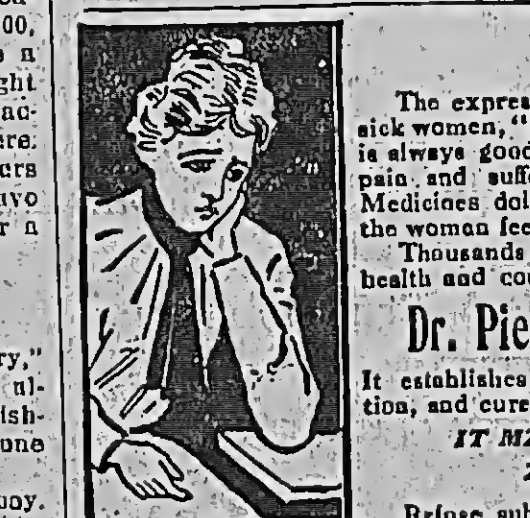
The rabid righteousness will neither shrink nor stretch.

Lewis' Single Binder straight 50 cigar. You pay 10c for cigars not so good.

None are so blind as those who are visionary.

Chew and smoke untaxed tobacco, cheap and unadorned. Meriwether & Edwards, Clarksville, Tenn.

All mankind loves a lover.—Emerson.



The expression occurs so many times in letters from sick women, "I was completely discouraged." And there is always good reason for the discouragement. Years of pain and suffering. Doctor after doctor tried in vain. Medicines doing no lasting good. It is no wonder that the woman feels discouraged.

Thousands of these weak and sick women have found health and courage regained as the result of the use of

Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription.

It establishes regularity, heals inflammation and ulceration, and cures weakness.

IT MAKES WEAK WOMEN STRONG AND SICK WOMEN WELL.

Refuse substitutes offered by unscrupulous druggists for this reliable remedy.

Sick women are invited to consult by letter, free. All correspondence strictly private and absolutely confidential. Write without fear and without fee to World's Dispensary, R. V. Pierce, M. D., Pres., Buffalo, N. Y.

Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets regulate and invigorate stomach, liver and bowels. Sugar-coated, tiny granules, easy to take as candy.

Libby's

When you want the best there is, ask your grocer for

Libby's Pickles and Olives

Libby, McNeill & Libby

DAISY FLY KILLER

destroys all flies, mosquitoes, etc. and kills all flies. Best clean, pleasant, and safe. Lasts all season. Can't tell or slip over, will not soil or damage anything. Guaranteed effective. Full directions on box. HANCOCK BROS., 200 N. 3rd St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

USE ABSORBINE JR. OINTMENT

Painful, Knotted, Swollen Veins, Milk Leg, Stammer, Old Sores, Ulcers. It is healing, soothing, strengthening and invigorating—always pain and inflammation promptly. Guaranteed effective. Full directions on box. HANCOCK BROS., 200 N. 3rd St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

OLD SORES CURED

Allen's Ulcer Cure, Precious Ulcer Cure, Bone Ulcers, Scrofulous Ulcers, Varicose Ulcers, In- dolent Ulcers, Ulcers of the Neck, White Swelling, Milk Leg, Fever Sores, Ulcers, Rash, Itch, Eczema, Eruptions, etc. Allen's Ulcer Cure, 25c a bottle. HANCOCK BROS., 200 N. 3rd St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

PARKER'S HAIR BALM

Prevents hair from falling out. Promotes a luxuriant growth. Never fails to restore Gray Hair to its natural color. Cures scalp diseases and itching. 25c and 50c a bottle. HANCOCK BROS., 200 N. 3rd St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

WANTED

100 to represent us in immediate vicinity. Information upon request. STANBARD BROS. & CO., 15 E. 11th St., New York, N. Y.

W. N. U., CHICAGO, NO. 27-1911.

Free Excursion and Entertainment

Wednesday, July 12, 1911, to Franklin Park, Leaving Antioch 6:52 a. m., Returning on the 3:13 p. m. train

An unparalleled opportunity to see and get acquainted with this beautiful suburb of Chicago and to take advantage of its manifold prosperity

A Few Words about Franklin Park

Franklin Park is 12 miles northwest of the court house in Chicago, on three lines of railroad, having equal freight rate advantages as Chicago. Has water works, sewage system, electric light gas, schools, churches, stores, shops, etc., a place of cheerful, comfy homes, excellent neighbors, spacious lawns, and beautiful shade trees, making an ideal home town, away from the bustle, noise and discomforts of the city, but in easy access by rail, and soon will be by trolley lines. The Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul rail road have recently purchased about 1000 acres of land adjoining the town on the west for yards, shops, round houses, etc., and will spend approximately \$5,000,000 in improving. This company alone will demand a vast array of operators and workmen that will add greatly to the immediate growth and prosperity of Franklin Park.

Why This Interests You

Property in Franklin Park is a secure investment with a certain rapidly increasing value and I now offer you an opportunity to secure some of the choicest locations at prices ranging from \$75.00 upwards per lot and on such easy and favorable terms as will appeal to you. Take it from me as a resident of, a large property owner in, and with a certain knowledge of conditions in Franklin Park that I can support every representation made.

Present Conditions

June 1, 1911, I was authorized by the trustees of the Kirchhoff estate to close out 641 lots belonging to that estate at prices that assure purchasers at least a 50 PER CENT. PROFIT on initial investment and that will likely within the next two or three years triple and quadruple in value. This is a choice property, all lots are close to the coming center of activity, with beautiful shade trees and where values will materially and substantially increase. Of the 641 lots, quite a number have already been sold and believe me, it will be to your interest to investigate and see at my expense whether all statements are not upheld by present existing conditions. The extreme low prices and easy deferred payments make this property within the reach of all and is a chance to make a safe and certain investment that seldom occurs. CAN YOU AFFORD TO MISS THIS OPPORTUNITY? A FEW DOLLARS INVESTED NOW MEANS MANY DOLLARS IN THE NEAR FUTURE.

Things to Remember

Land is the basis of all wealth and many a person laid the nucleus for a fortune in a small investment in town lots. My proposition will appeal to the man of wealth, of moderate means and to those who can lay aside a few dollars each month. The investment is sound, can neither run away or be stolen. I believe thoroughly in it or I would not recommend it to you or my friends. REMEMBER WEDNESDAY, JULY 12th IS THE DAY. I will show you a good time, a good proposition, a good investment and leave the answer in your hands. There is no discounting the future in this matter, it is simply taking advantage of an unprecedented present.

To the People of Antioch and Vicinity

If with the foregoing statement of facts you desire further particulars, you will find Mr. Geo. M. Barclay at SIMONS HOTEL Monday and Tuesday, July 10th and 11th, and can reach him in the evening at Herman's Bluff Lake Resort. Mr. Barclay will give you such information as you may want, supply you with round trip tickets and furnish all essential details required. Don't fail to see him, it certainly will be to your advantage. Franklin Park is the coming city and I want to get as many outsiders interested as possible, as every outside investor becomes an interested booster for the welfare of the town, this is the secret of my activity in your community. I believe in Franklin Park. So will you if you come with me and make a thorough investigation. As a broad proposition, will state that any lots you may buy anywhere near Chicago, will eventually without fail become valuable. The more favored the locality the greater the enhanced value and today I deem Franklin Park the most favored locality. **Property well bought is more than half sold. Now is the time, Franklin Park the place. Have you the foresight to take advantage of a chance that will never come again?**

Special- I have made arrangements with the officials of the "Soo Line" to stop the 6:52 train at Antioch for passengers to Franklin Park. This arrangement will give us all ample time to look over the ground and you can get home on the 3:13 train. Will give you a dinner at McAuliffe's Bungalow cafe, one of the most attractive places in the state and you will be benefited by taking the trip.

Be sure to see Mr. Barclay at Simons hotel so that transportation and reservation may be had. If unable to see him you are welcome to come with us and all that is required is that you meet him at the depot Wednesday morning before the 6:52 train and he will see that you are taken with us.

Think This Trip Over Seriously, Decide to go and Immediately Advise Mr. Barclay at Antioch or me at my Chicago Office.

PIERRE M. COMBES

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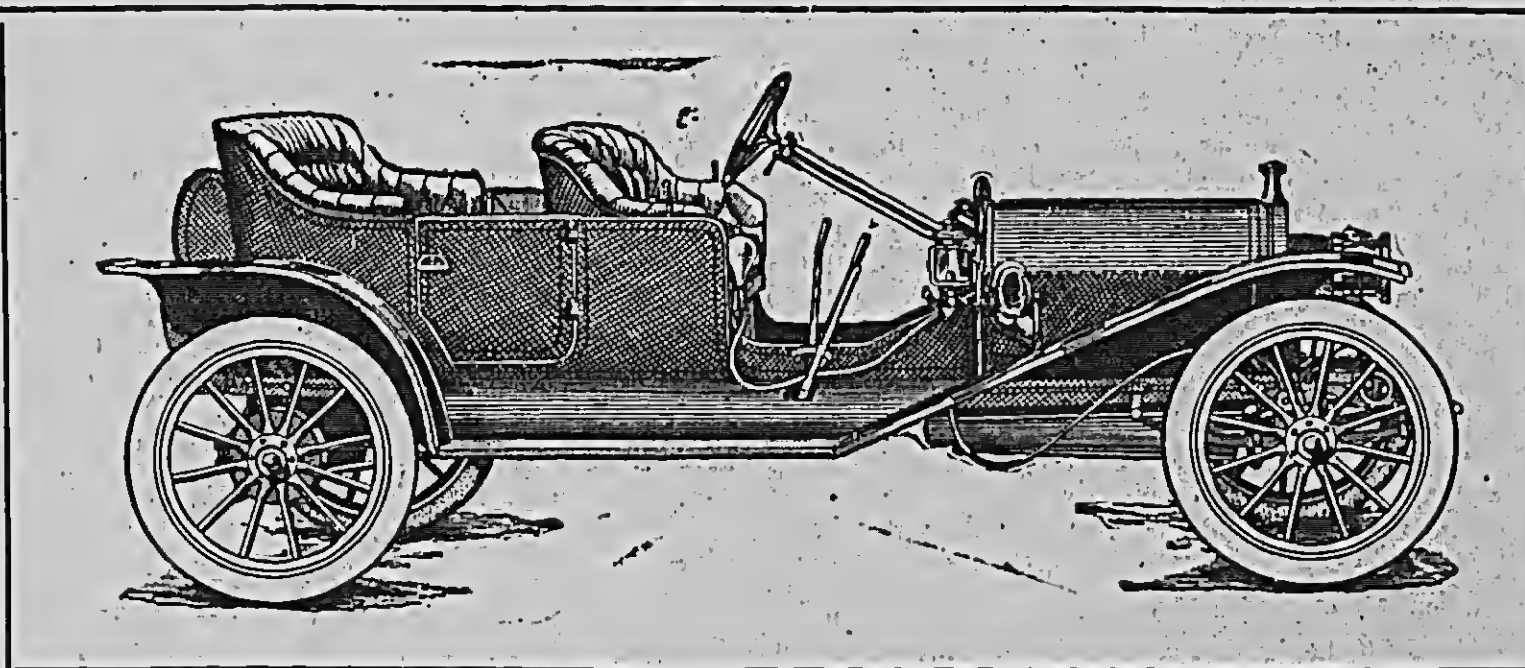
Touring Car Specifications

CHASSIS—Same as runabout except wheel base of 110 inch. Heavier frame, longer running boards, etc. Gear ratio 4½ to 1. Vanadium steel rear spring.

BODY—Metal, 4 passenger, wide rear doors, storage space under both seats, carpet in tonneau, tufted upholstery, deep cushions, low, clean lines, ample leg room. Color, Hupp blue, white stripes, gray wheels.

EQUIPMENT—Gas head lamps and generator, oil side and tail lamps, shock absorbers in front, other equipment same as runabout.

TIRES—Front 30x3, Rear 31x3½



Touring Car

A new model of four passenger capacity, combining speed, comfort, beauty of line with sturdy construction

Price, fully equipped \$900
F. O. B. Detroit

Runabout

A speedy, smart, clean-cut little aristocrat with the lines of the costliest protected touring types.

Price, \$750 F. O. B. Detroit

To you who have sought the utmost in a small four-passenger motor car at a reasonable price, let this car fulfill your desires. We present, at last, the car of values which none can surpass at the same or near the price at which this is offered. This excellent product should be received with such enthusiasm as was the runabout two years ago. Careful examination will bring to light the completeness of the car's details and also its sturdy construction. The heart of this attractive car is none other than the famous 20 h. p. Hupmobile unit power plant with the ability to negotiate steep grades "on high." The chassis is a lengthened edition of that of the runabout with a frame increased

in strength to meet the new demands placed upon it. Value is so apparent in this car at \$900 that it should not even need the help of this adv. to sell every car we could make. We want you to become acquainted with our representative. Waste no time, secure a satisfying demonstration at the earliest date possible. There has been nothing quite so good since the debut of our first runabout. One of the features of the car is its easy riding qualities and ample leg room is provided for the tallest person. The car is not what could be termed "high powered" for with an excess of power the running expense would increase. It has ample power and can be operated at small expense.

Tiffany & Felter

Lake County Agents

Antioch, Illinois